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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N.B.—The sign + above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 30th July, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri Hemraj (Kangra)

Shri Daljit Singh (Kangra—Reserved—Sch. Castes):

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Retrenched Defence Personnel

*447. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of released Armed Forces personnel and the number of civilian personnel of Defence installations who were retrenched since September, 1956 who have been given employment during the months of May, June and July, 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No 24]

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the total number of Armed Forces personnel released since September, 1956, and the total number that has been found employment so far?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The number of Armed Forces personnel released from September, 1956 to May, 1957 is 984. The figures of such of those released as were re-employed during that period are not available. The statement gives the number of persons actually re-employed during the two months, May and June, 1957.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the total number of civilian personnel of Defence installations retrenched since September, 1956 and how many have been found alternative employment so far, if not till the end of July at least till the end of June, 1957?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The number of civilian personnel of Defence installations retrenched since September, 1956 is 5,356, and those re-employed since September, 1956 to June, 1957 is 3,404.

श्री अजितसिंह मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन में से जो निकाले गये हैं कितने आदमी ऐसे हैं जिन्हों ने दस साल से ज्यादा सर्विस की है और जिन को कि डिस्चार्ज करते समय ग्रेचुएटी दी गई है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question does not simply relate to the number of those who have been discharged but also to those who have been re-employed; the emphasis seems to be on re-employment and not discharge. If the hon. Minister can give the answer he may do so.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): It is difficult to give the exact number of persons who have been discharged with over ten years service but I can say that they have got gratuity to which they are entitled They are not unfortunately, entitled to pension, because the minimum qualification for that is 15 years service.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि आखिर में वे कौन से कारण हैं जिन कि वजह से इन कर्मचारियों को हटाया गया है ?

Shri Raghuramaiah: On an assessment of the work-load they were found surplus to our requirements, and that was the reason why they were retrenched

Seizure of Gold

*449. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state·

(a) the total value of gold seized so far since the beginning of 1957 by the land customs authorities; and

(b) how this figure compares with the value of gold seized last year in the corresponding period?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The total value of gold seized by the Land Customs authorities in the year 1957, upto the end of June, was approximately rupees thirty two lacs (32,00,000)

(b) This is more than three times the value of gold seized during the corresponding period of last year

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether this impressive record of seizing gold of the value of about Rs 32,00,000 has in any way lessened smuggling?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Had we known the exact quantity of smuggling, we would have seized all of them

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that there is a large section of people in the country who believe that the Government are not taking effective steps to stop smuggling because it is increasing everyday?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be a matter of opinion

Shri Kasliwal: What is the total number of arrests in connection with this seizure of gold made in this year, and how many of them are Indian nationals and how many are foreign nationals including Pakistanis?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I require notice to answer that question

Shri Kasliwal: The hon Minister just now said that Rs 32,00,000 worth of gold has been seized May I know whether the hon Minister is in a position to say what is the percentage of gold seized to the percentage of gold unseized?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Who can know what is the amount of unseized gold?

Shri Kasliwal: Probably they might have got an approximate idea of the amount of unseized gold

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Everyone may have a different idea; the Minister may have one and the hon Member another idea

Shri Ranga: They would be having some estimate They are certainly expected to have a better idea than what we have, that so much of gold is escaping

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would that be an information that can be relied upon by this House for any action or anything of that kind?

Shri Ranga· Whatever it is, certainly we can have a reply from them

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I differ from the hon Member

Shri B S. Murthy: May I know whether there is any truth in the allegation that there is an international racket as far as this smuggling is concerned and, if so what steps have been taken to find out the agents and also to see that it is nipped in the bud?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It does not seem to be any central organisation that is operating There are several organisations doing this kind of work, and we have only vague information as to where they operate from From time to time we have been able to find out somebody with a link here Recently we have been able to detect a few cases of this nature But, we have no precise in-

formation, Sir, that there is an international racket or one racket that is doing all this

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to make one request in regard to the sequence of putting questions That should first be made clear Am I to call hon. Members who begin to speak or, should the hon Members wait till I call them and then begin to speak? I would request the hon Members to stand up in their seats, of course, they have to do that, though I may be sorry for their having to rise in their seats over and over again I assure the hon Members that I will try to see on all sides and call them, but they should not begin to speak unless a particular Member has been called, and then only he should speak and not all That is the request

Shri Supakar: May I point out one difficulty? Unless a Member says "May I know, Sir " or some such thing, it is difficult to attract the attention of the Chair

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I may assure the hon Members that I will not submit to these pressures I have noticed that hon Members exercise three kinds of pressures They stand up in their seats, they begin to speak and some Members raise their hands as well I will never yield to those pressures It would be my duty to see who is anxious to ask a supplementary The hon Member need not worry about it, I will take charge of all that

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the Government is aware of the fact that allegations are made in the newspapers that certain gold smugglers in the Punjab are not arrested because of their association with political parties or political associations

Some Hon Members: Political leaders

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We have seen those allegations

Shri C D Pande: As there is a wide disparity between the sterling price of gold and rupee price of gold which will necessarily lead to smuggling of gold, and as there is no smuggling in such countries where there is no divergence of prices between sterling prices and local prices, will the Government take care to see that there is no wide gap between the sterling price and rupee price of gold?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be a good suggestion

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The position can only be remedied by gold coming in freely at the price fixed by the International Monetary Fund Unfortunately for that purpose, I have not got enough foreign exchange If the foreign exchange position at any time becomes such that we can allow gold to come in freely, then the suggestion that the hon Member has made could be taken into account

Shri Supakar: May I know if the Government have enquired into the allegation that the son of a Punjab Minister is also involved in this gold smuggling?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: These allegations about particular individuals made in provincial circles are matters with which we are not directly concerned What we are concerned about is that every person who is suspected of smuggling is being watched and action taken

Shri Supakar *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member wanted to know if an enquiry has been made about it and the implied answer is 'no'

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Sometime ago, we had, I should say, a romantic account in the Press about how the International Police Organisation or INTERPOL was helping to detect international smuggling with the help of telephoto cameras and so forth.

May I know whether we are receiving any such assistance from the INTERPOL and if not, why not?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have to find out what it is. So far as I am concerned, I am not keeping myself so completely well informed as the hon Member opposite seems to be in this particular matter.

Construction Allowance to Class IV Employees

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*450. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
Shri A.K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction allowances have been granted to Class IV staff employed at steel projects;

(b) if so, the number of workers benefited, and

(c) why this allowance has not been granted to Class III staff?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) 688

(c) The allowance is also paid to Class III staff

राजस्थान में तांबे की खानें

*४५१ श्री रघुनाथ सिंह क्या इस्पात, खान तथा ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि अलवर (राजस्थान) क्षेत्र में कुछ पुरानी तांबे की खानें हैं, और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उन से खनिज निकालने के लिये कोई ठोस कदम उठाना चाहती है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) जी, हां। इस क्षेत्र में लगभग आधी दर्जन पुरानी खानें हैं। भारतीय खनि विभाग आजकल इस क्षे का विस्तृत पूर्वक्षण कर रहा है। पूर्वेक्षण से जो परिणाम प्राप्त होंगे उन के आधार पर यह फैसला किया जायेगा कि इस क्षेत्र में खनिज निकालने के लिये आगे बढ़ना सम्भव है या नहीं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will the hon. Minister give the English translation? Hon Members require it

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes, Sir. There are about half a dozen old workings in this region Detailed prospecting is presently being done by the Indian Bureau of Mines On the results obtained it will be decided whether it will be possible to undertaking mining

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यहां का तांबा अच्छी क्वालिटी का है।

Sardar Swaran Singh: It will be very difficult for me to define exactly the quality, but the metal content usually ranges between 37 per cent. to 948 per cent in some of the old mines Some of the rich samples have indicated a metal content of more than 10 per cent, the highest metal content recorded in one of the samples so far is 19 per cent It is known that there is ore of mineable quality, but the grade-wise assessment is still to be made

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether Government will float any company in order to exploit the copper mines and may I know whether

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only one "may I know" at a time

Sardar Swaran Singh: As I have said, some more investigation is necessary before we embark upon the floating of a private company or decide to do it in the public sector

Shri Kasliwal: The hon Minister will recall that there were some rich copper deposits in the region of Khetri, Jaipur, which were exploited by the Jaipur Mining Company May I know whether that company or any

other company the Government propose to float will also work these mines?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I did not say that we propose to float any company; therefore, that question does not arise

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know what is the exact position of the availability of copper from indigenous sources and how much of our demand is now met by production in this country?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would require notice

Shri P. C. Bose: Will the Government ascertain when these mines were worked before and when they were abandoned and why?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That would be going into a long history If a separate notice is put, I will try to collect the information

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That cannot be done in the Question Hour

Shri C. R. Narasimhan. May I know whether this copper ore is likely to contain uranium ore also? In other areas in Rajasthan, when mining operations took place, tailings of uranium were found May I know whether in this case also, there is likely to be any uranium?

Sardar Swaran Singh. I will not hazard a guess

International Geophysical Year

*453. **Shri Naushir Bharucha:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is proposed to keep track of the space satellites proposed to be launched by U S A and U S S R during the International Geophysical Year from any centres in India and, if so, what are the arrangements made therefor, and

(b) whether any agreement exists between India and U S A, U S S.R, Britain, or any other country for reciprocal exchange of data relating to any aspect of fundamental research conducted in the course of experiments during the Geophysical Year?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir Space satellites launched by the U S A. and the U S S R will be tracked from the U P State Government Observatory at Naimtal, using equipment to be loaned by the Astrophysical Observatory, U S A

(b) No, Sir But the data would be available to all nations and scientists

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I know what are the major problems which India will undertake as her share of contribution during the geophysical year?

Shri M. M. Das: The Indian programme consists of investigations regarding meteorology, geomagnetism, aurora, air-glow ionosphere, solar activity, cosmic rays, latitudes and longitudes, oceanography, rockets and satellites, seismology and gravity measurements

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I know what would be the total expenditure that we shall have to incur up to the end of 31st December 1958 in respect of these problems?

Shri M. M Das: So far as the Government of India is concerned they have not to spend a single pie more than their normal expenditure The additional expenditure if any, will be incurred by the different organisations that will take up these investigations

Shri Supakar: What about the political satellites of those countries? Will they also be watched?

Shri M. M. Das: I do not think I need answer that question

श्री भक्त दर्शन अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि नैनीताल की वैधशाला में इस की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या

इस के लिये पूरी तरह से तैयारियां हो गई हैं और जिन बातों को इस के लिये आवश्यकता है क्या उन सब को उपलब्ध कर लिया गया है ?

Shri M. M. Das: The Naini Tal observatory has been asked to make observations about the paths of satellites There will be no extra staff for this purpose; this will be carried out by the existing staff

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any special agency has been created to deal with this problem or the same old agency is going to deal with it?

Shri M. M. Das: There is no special problem to be investigated It is simply the expansion and development of scientific investigations on an international scale A national committee of India was formed in the year 1953 to arrange for the investigations to be carried out during the international geophysical year

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether any one of these satellites will pass over our country and what are the areas where these satellites will be visible in India?

Shri M. M. Das: I think some satellites will pass over India To trace the paths of these satellites, the Naini Tal observatory will be equipped—I do not know if it has already been equipped—with instruments which have been taken on loan from the Astro-physical Observatory, U S A.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know which are the places selected in India for observation?

Shri M. M. Das: In addition to the chain of meteorological stations, 60 other stations have been selected in India which will carry out investigations during the International Geophysical Year

श्री भक्त दर्शन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पिछले प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय फिर कोई और समय तलाश करे ।

राजाओं की निजी थैलियां

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*४५५ { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री रा० ल० द्वार :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री २९ मई १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६१२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) अब तक किन किन राजाओं ने राष्ट्रीय योजना ऋण में कितना कितना धन लगाया है,

(ख) अब तक किन किन राजाओं ने अपनी निजी थैलियों से अपने अपने इलाकों के विकास में कितना-कितना धन लगाने की इच्छा प्रकट की है, और

(ग) इस कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c) It has already been satted that some Rulers have subscribed to the National Plan Loan and some also have expressed their desire to contribute some amounts for development purposes in their States Public interest will not be served by furnishing further details

Shri Nath Pai: May we have some indication .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That can be done by way of a supplementary if permitted Shri Bhakt Darshan.

श्री भक्त दर्शन चूंकि यह विषय बहुत महत्व का है और कई वर्षों से इस दिशा में प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि वह कौन से कारण हैं जिनकी वजह से इस में विशेष प्रगति नहीं हो पाई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (पंडित गो० व० पन्त) उन्होंने है जिन्होंने अभी तक नहीं दिया है शायद आगे दे दें ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या इस सुझाव पर विचार किया गया है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और माननीय गृह-मंत्री जी अपने व्यक्तिगत प्रभाव के द्वारा राजा महाराजाओं को इसके लिए रजामन्द करने का प्रयत्न करें ?

पंडित गो० व० पन्त सुना नहीं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will the Prime Minister and the hon Minister persuade the Rulers to subscribe?

पंडित गो० व० पन्त मैं समझता हूं कि पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बरों का भी असर होगा और हम लोगों का कोशिश भी शायद बेकार न हो ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know if the ex-Rulers have expressed their desire to accept some cut in their privy purse?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Yes Some of them have

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Who are they?

Pandit G. B. Pant: To the extent of 10 per cent A few of the Rulers

Shri V. P. Nayar: From the answer of the hon Minister it would appear that the Government is of the view that in the public interest these figures cannot be divulged Could I know whether it will be in the public interest to divulge the total amount subscribed by these Rulers?

Pandit B. G. Pant: It is not a staggering one

Shri V. P. Nayar: We want an answer *(Interruption)*

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Order, order

Shri V. P. Nayar: We will take care of ourselves We won't be staggered.

Shri Hem Barua: We won't stagger.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Still, I will have to care of some.

Shri Khadilkar: May we know what is the value of the assets in the hands of these Rulers?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Here we are concerned with what they have subscribed.

Shri Khadilkar: We can calculate what percentage has been subscribed if we can get the total assets in their possession

Shri Nath Pai: My question has been already put in an indirect way. I would, however, like to put it more directly May I know whether this mystic word 'some' could be clarified a little?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is also one of the rules under our Rule 41 that the same question cannot be put in a different form As the hon Member himself says that he is putting it in a different form, I cannot allow it

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Apart from the cuts in their privy purses that have been offered by the Rulers recently, may I know from the hon. Home Minister whether some of the Rulers have offered a cut in their privy purse in response to a letter sent by our revered Prime Minister two years ago?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In this question, we are perhaps concerned with a different situation

Pandit G. B. Pant. I think the question has already been answered

Shri Tangamani: May we know at least what will be the percentage of the amount that has been contributed as compared to the total privy purse?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Have not done the arithmetical adjustment or calculation But, perhaps it is not very high

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know how much it is?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member knows that if an answer is not just available I cannot help the hon. Member Next question.

Rehabilitation of Tribals

*456. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of tribal people had occupied land by reclaiming it within the Tribal Reserved areas of Tripura before Independence and some of them possessed no official document by virtue of which they were conferred legal ownership of the occupied land;

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of the fact that they have been occupying land for years together in absence of authentic document the ownership of the occupants over those lands is not being recognised by the Government at present, and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to give them ownership of the occupied land?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes

(b) Yes

(c) The tribals concerned are being asked to obtain documents of title to the land which are being given to all who have been occupying the land for some time

Shri Dasaratha Deb: In view of the fact that the Tribal people were, before Independence, encouraged by the then Ruler of Tripura State to reclaim the land, without any documentary evidence, these people reclaimed land and were themselves in possession of the land Yet, on the plea of want of documentary evidence, they are going to be evicted

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It should not be a short speech

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know whether the Government will consider the issue of an Ordinance immediately to stop the eviction and regularise the possession of land?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I think they should apply for title deeds without delay Those who have legitimate claims will get them

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. It should not be a short speech I have already brought it to the notice of the hon. Member The question should be brief and concise Then alone the answer would be similar

Shri Dasaratha Deb: But the problem is complicated

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are different methods So far as questions are concerned, a question has to be brief and concise

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Could I have any idea about the number of tribal people who are going to be under that category?

Pandit G. B. Pant. Under which category?

Shri Dasaratha Deb: People whose land has not been regularised yet

Pandit G. B. Pant: Which land?

Shri Dasaratha Deb: A portion of the land has been possessed by the tribal people It has not yet been regularised

Pandit G. B. Pant: They are requested to apply for title deeds If all of them do so,

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to know the number of cases which have not yet been regularised, if the number is available

Pandit G. B. Pant: The number is not precisely known It will be known if all of them apply for title deeds That is what they should do without delay We want them to have the title deeds without delay

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Is it not a fact that a certain portions of the

land which had been possessed by the tribal people have already been given to certain people?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am not aware of that.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether those who apply for title deeds will not be evicted pending decision as to the grant of title deeds?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Those who apply for title deeds will get the title deeds if they are in possession of the land in a lawful manner

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Immediately?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Yes

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Dasaratha Deb

Shri Jadhav: May I know the number of trespassers in Tripura?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: That is too vague and indefinite a question Next question.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When I called upon the hon Member, he did not rise How can I now allow another question?

न्यायालय

*४५७ **श्री विभूति मिश्र** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल में न्यायालयों की छुट्टियों की संख्या में कमी करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का क्या परिणाम हुआ है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) (क) तथा (ख) सर्वोच्च न्यायालय तथा उच्च न्यायालयों की छुट्टियों का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है । अन्य न्यायालयों से राज्य सरकारें ही पूर्ण रूप से सम्बन्धित हैं ।

Some Hon. Members: English answer also

Shri Datar: (a) and (b) The question of reducing the vacations of the Supreme Court and the High Courts is under the consideration of the Central Government As regards other law courts, the matter is entirely the concern of the State Government

श्री विभूति मिश्र मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इतनी छोटी सी बात को कि छुट्टियां कम कर दी जायें सरकार को इतने समय तक विचाराधीन रखने में क्या फायदा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (पंडित गो० ब० पन्त) यह बात इतनी छोटी नहीं है जितनी कि माननीय सदस्य समझ रहे हैं ।

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know why there is so much difference between the leave granted to the civil courts and the criminal courts?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The matter is under consideration, but so far as these provincial affairs are concerned, the Centre has no control

Shri Radha Raman: May I know if any date has been fixed for the conference of the Chief Justices of the High Courts to be called by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to consider this question of reducing the holidays and also for the quick disposal of cases pending with them?

Pandit G. B. Pant: No date has yet been fixed

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has agreed to this proposal to hold a conference of all the Chief Justices of the High Courts?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Yes

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know what, if any, is the special reason to allow the civil courts to have vacations which are not generally enjoyed by

the criminal courts in view of the fact that in almost every civil court we find continuous arrears in work?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The question so far as Kerala is concerned should be addressed to that Government and so far as the other States are concerned to the respective State Governments.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In view of the fact that a large number of cases are pending as arrears before the High Courts and also the subordinate judiciary, may I know whether the Government will consider the curtailment of the long vacation of the courts?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Government is giving thought to the matter.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the fact that in almost every civil court in all the States there are considerable arrears of work and if so whether the Government will take any action on that?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Of course there are arrears, but those courts are under the State Governments and not under the Central Government

Shri Heda: May I know the disparity or the difference between the holidays enjoyed by the courts and other Government offices?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The State Governments, as I said, are in charge of all these matters of course, and offices situated in the States, except those which are directly under the Central Government, are working under the direction of their Governments and the holidays are fixed by them and not by us.

Steamer Service to Minicoy

*458. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government propose to start a regular steamer service between Minicoy and other islands on the Kerala coast and the mainland; and

(b) if so, what is the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to charter a vessel for 10 days in a month for a round trip between the mainland and the Islands during fair season *i.e.* October to April.

Shri Maniyangadan: When will this be started?

Shrimati Alva: It should be started this October.

Petroleum

*459. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state whether drilling operations for petroleum have started in Bengal?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Yes, Sir. The Standard Vacuum Oil Company started test drilling at Burdwan in April 1957 and the bore-hole has already reached a depth of about 7,700 feet

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know the time expected to be taken for the completion of these operations?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think the discovery of oil will set the time-limit

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether so far any encouraging results have been obtained?

Sardar Swaran Singh: In this bore-hole no oil has yet been struck.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of the Government has been drawn to an announcement made by the Chief Minister of West Bengal in the State Assembly that they are going to establish an oil refinery in Calcutta under the auspices of Stanvac?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have not yet seen that statement.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any other place has also been selected for the operations?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes. Test drilling is going on in Jwalamukhi also.

Shri Kashiwal: What is the total area of concession given to this company in Bengal?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is 10,000 square miles.

Mineral Oil in Vypeen Islands

*460. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the report sent by the erstwhile Cochin Government to the then Central Government regarding the existence of mineral oil including Petroleum in the Vypeen islands;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken on that report; and

(c) whether Government have any plan to investigate the existence of mineral oil in the Vypeen islands in the Kerala State?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the Government will enquire as to whether there is a report by a German expert submitted in the year 1940 to the erstwhile Cochin Government about the possibility of exploring oil in that area?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The reply I have given is based upon enquiry. We have not been able to trace any such information, but Dr. Short and Dr. Wrighter, German oil experts who visited the Varkalai and Quilon areas north of Trivandrum, and also other areas, were of the opinion that the sediments on the West coast were too thin to hold out any promise of oil.

कानूनी राय पर व्यय

*४६३. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :** क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के मुकदमा लड़ने तथा कानूनी राय लेने के खर्चे पहले सालों की अपेक्षा बढ़ गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस खर्च को कम करने के लिये क्या उपाय सोचे जा रहे हैं ?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) Comparative figures of expenditure are not readily available and I am getting them collected from the various Ministries and Departments of Government. It appears however that litigation expenses of Government have been on the increase

(b) The main reason appears to be the increase in the number of cases brought against Government, particularly by way of writ petitions in the different High Courts and the Supreme Court.

(c) Measures for reducing the expenditure on litigation are under consideration.

श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह : क्या यह बात सही है कि बहुत से दीवानी मामलों में सरकार का जितना पावना रहता है, उस से ज्यादा उस को मुकदमा लड़ने में खर्च करना पड़ता है और क्या ऐसे मुकदमों में कचहरी के बाहर आपसी समझौते से मामला तय करने के पहलू पर सरकार ने विचार किया है ?

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes, that is certainly under consideration and all avenues for reducing expenditure in litigation are being given due consideration.

Shri C. D. Pande: Has it come to the notice of Government that most of the civil cases are handled so unsympathetically that the litigants get justice and Government incurs the cost?

Shri A. K. Sen: That is really a matter of opinion, but if any specific instance is brought to our notice, we shall certainly refer it ourselves to the Law Commission.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: My friend Shri Anirudha Sinha has asked whether it is a fact that in the civil cases Government expenditure is much more than what it realises May I know whether the hon Minister accepts those premises?

Shri A. K. Sen: Government always should expect more, but I do not suppose that responsible lawyers who are entrusted with litigation on behalf of the Government would really carry on with a claim which is extravagant

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the special organisation was set up at the Centre to deal with such cases including the cases of the State Governments is being taken advantage of by the State Governments, or they deal with their cases separately?

Shri A. K. Sen: The central organisation really deals with cases occurring in the courts in Delhi and also in the Supreme Court So far as litigation in the different High Courts is concerned, the Central Government has only arranged with some State Governments for conducting some particular types of litigation through the machinery of the State Government So far as Bombay and Calcutta are concerned, the Central Government have a solicitor in Bombay and another in Calcutta who handle most of the cases pertaining to the original side and also writ petitions against the Central Government We are thinking of steps which might reduce expenses for this type of litigation in the States and we are also consulting the different State Governments on the subject

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the hon Minister has made a reference to the increase of writ petitions, may I know if the Government has tried to evaluate the causes for this increase?

Shri A. K. Sen: The causes are the fundamental rights and other rights and the conferment of powers on the different High Courts to enforce them

Shri Pattabhi Raman: Is Government aware of the varying fees obtaining in the various States payable to the legal advisers and will they seek to enforce uniformity in this as in other matters?

Shri A. K. Sen: I am afraid it will be very difficult to bring about uniformity in the matter of fees payable to different counsel so long as there is difference between counsel and counsel

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Can the hon Minister give us any idea as to whether the rates of fees are also on the side of increase?

Shri A. K. Sen: The rates of fees paid by the Government usually are very reasonable excepting that in cases

Shri T. K Chaudhuri: I am not asking whether they are reasonable They might be reasonable but I want to know whether the trend of the rates is on the increase

Shri A. K. Sen: No, they are not On the contrary, a few years ago, the Prime Minister issued a direction, when several cases were brought to the notice of Government, in which very high fees were paid to counsel engaged The direction was to the effect that if a counsel were to be paid fees exceeding a certain limit, permission of the relevant Ministry should be obtained first before engaging the counsel concerned, and that such

instances should be immediately brought to the notice of the Prime Minister as well.

Influenza Epidemic

*464. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of man hours lost in Government work on account of influenza epidemic among Central Government employees; and

(b) whether any special consideration has been shown by the Government of India in giving leave or other benefits to those employees who became victims of the disease?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course

(b) Government servants receive medical facilities under the Contributory Health Service Scheme and the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules Casual leave and regular leave have been given liberally to all Government servants who contracted influenza No other special consideration has been found.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government have given casual leave to employees who had already exhausted their casual leave, when they were struck down by influenza on account of no fault of theirs?

Shri Datar: In that case, other kinds of leave are given

Shri V. P. Nayar: What kind of leave?

Shri Datar: Medical leave.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : पिछली बार जब पीलिया का रोग दिल्ली में फैला था उस वक्त भी भारत सरकार के कर्मचारियों को कोई विशेष सुविधायें नहीं दी गई थी और जो साधारण छुट्टियां मिलती हैं, वही उन को प्रदान की गई थीं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि कर्मचारियों को विशेष सुविधायें दी जायें और जो छुट्टियां वे लेते हैं, उन को उन की कैजुअल लीव में न जोड़ा जाये ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री डेत गो० ब० दत्त) : आगे को कर्मचारी बीमार ही नहीं पड़ेंगे ।

दिल्ली के स्कूल अध्यापकों का वेतन

*४६५ **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत सहायता-प्राप्त गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को वेतन की शेष धनराशि अभी तक नहीं मिली है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का भुगतान कब तक किये जाने की आशा है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा उप-मंत्री (श्री म० मो० दास) : (क) और (ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ शिकायतें आई हैं और मुख्य कमिश्नर ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इस विषय की देखभाल करने के लिये भी एक समिति नियुक्त की है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह समिति अपने निर्णय कब तक दे देगी ?

Shri M. M. Das: The committee has not yet submitted its reports, and the information is ...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कमेटी कब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी, यह प्रश्न है ।

Shri M .M. Das: I do not know when the committee will submitt its report.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या यह सत्य है कि हाल ही में दिल्ली राज्य शिक्षक संघ ने एक प्रस्ताव पास कर यह तय किया है कि "स्कूल जाओ और न पढ़ाओ" ?

Shri M. M. Das: So far as the payment to school teachers in Government aided private schools or the complaints regarding private schools aided by Government are concerned, this committee has been set up, and it will enquire into all these matters.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The question was whether teachers had decided that they would go to schools but would not teach

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps, the question was not understood But the questioner did not take objection to it. The answer given was not relevant to that question The question was whether the teachers had taken a decision that they should go and attend the schools but should not teach

Shri M. M. Das: I do not know whether actually the teachers have taken this decision

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that in some of these private schools, teachers have to sign the payrolls for higher sums, whereas they get only half of those sums?

Shri M. M. Das: A similar complaint was made on the floor of this House when the Demands for Grants relating to the Education Ministry were under discussion

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Did they voice the feelings of the people then?

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the cases of those teachers who were given the assurance of an initial higher pay have also been referred to this committee, that is, cases which have been outstanding for more than four years?

Shri M. M. Das: I want notice

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the terms of reference of the committee that has been appointed?

Shri M. M. Das: The terms of reference of this committee are as follows:—the resources of the privately managed schools, the payment of teachers' salaries, the security of their tenure of service, approved and unapproved items of income and expenditure, reserve funds, and the suggestion of ways and means for the general improvement of the conditions of these schools in all respects, particularly, from the organisational point of view —

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In view of the fact that these teachers are put to so much of difficulty in getting their payments, will Government consider the possibility of paying them direct?

Shri M. M. Das: Last March, it was reported by the Delhi Teachers' Association that there were fifteen institutions which had not paid salaries to their teachers On investigation, it was found that as these institutions could not properly comply with the rules and regulations of grants-in-aid, the grants-in-aid paid by Government were stopped Now, we issued orders to relax these rules and regulations, and make immediate payment of the grants-in-aid to these institutions So, these teachers were paid

But further complaints have been received by us, and in order to investigate into this matter, under the advice of the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner of the Delhi Union Territory has set up a committee under the chairmanship of Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, a lady Member of this House This committee is investigating into all the complaints that have been made to Government

Escape of Undertrial Prisoners

*466. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two undertrial prisoners escaped from Delhi jail on the 3rd July, 1957;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was made into this incident;

(c) what caused their escape; and

(d) whether any steps are being taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Keys stolen by one of the undertrials from the warder of the Camp Jail were used to open the gates, unnoticed by the convict official on gate duty.

(d) Yes. The outer gate of the Camp Jail has been locked from both sides and securely riveted Similar precautions have been taken at other gates wherever necessary.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the prisoners who escaped have been rearrested since or they are still at large?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): They were both rearrested within three days, one on the 3rd instant and the other on the 5th instant

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether there was a committee of non-officials who used to visit this jail, but it has since been withdrawn?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Some sort of a committee is being re-formed

Shri Supakar: In reply to a similar question last session, we were told that under the advice of Dr Reck Less, the Delhi Jail was being made more comfortable than other jails May I know why even after that, these prisoners escaped?

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the enquiry which was started has already been completed, and if so, whether the report is available?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The departmental enquiry has been completed, and some jail officials are going to be prosecuted

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Q. No. 467. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

Shri Goray: He has written a letter .....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be seen after we have gone through the question list.

Nautical Museum, Bombay

*468. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 323 on the 26th November, 1956 and state the present position with regard to the setting up of the Nautical Museum at Bombay?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The Navy has started collecting articles of Naval interest These are at present being kept in a Naval Establishment at Bombay The Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay, under the Ministry of Transport and Communications, has also made some collections for the Museum

The collection of articles by the Navy and the Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay, will continue till a sufficient number of exhibits for the Museum has been acquired and a suitable building becomes available when both the collections can be transferred there

National Provident Fund Trust

*469. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** / **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to set up a National Provident Fund Trust; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The question of devising an effective machinery for ensuring that the moneys accumulated in private provident funds are held

in approved forms and not diverted to other uses has been engaging my attention for some time.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: May I know whether in considering these proposals, there is any idea of workers being represented in the management of any proposed trust?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That, I think, is rather premature. We are now trying to find out how to bring the various provident funds together. The private provident fund amounts, excluding Government and Railway provident funds, are of the order of about Rs. 40 crores, and we are thinking of expanding the provident fund benefits to other people also. The type of trust that will be brought into being, the people who will be on the trust are all matters to be examined, after our scheme for bringing all these provident funds under one umbrella is finalized.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Is there any intention to consult the various official and non-official organisations with regard to running this trust?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Again, I think, we have to apply our minds to the problem a little later. Maybe, it cannot be a purely official organisation; maybe some non-officials might have to be associated with it. There might have to be even regional organisations. It cannot be a central organisation excepting, perhaps, there might be some kind of central control. These are matters which, at the present moment, I am afraid, is a little premature.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any sub-committee has been set up to go into this question or is it being departmentally examined?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We are trying to collect all this information. After the information is collected, if it appears to us that the information is such that further scrutiny is necessary, maybe, the procedure which the hon. Member has envisaged might be adopted or if it looks that the problem is quite simple, then, a Bill might be drafted and placed before this House for its consideration. The House, I think, would be competent, either by itself or through a Select Committee to consider the provisions.

Working of New Coal Mines

*470. **Shri Matin:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the number of applications received by the Coal Board for permission to work new coal mines since publication of the Industrial Policy Resolution on the 30th April, 1956;

(b) the number of applicants granted permission in the Private Sector; and

(c) the number of applications granted to the Public Sector?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 21.

(b) 7.

(c) 2.

Gandhi Mahapurana

*471. **Shri Sanaganna:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 142 on the 27th July, 1955 regarding Gandhi Mahapurana and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been arrived at; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request for grant was not acceded to.

Shri Supakar: May I know whether we have to discover a Vyasamuni to undertake this task?

Shri M. M. Das: I do not understand the question, Sir.

Shri Sanganna: May we know the reason for disallowing this request?

Shri M. M. Das: Generally, this kind of grants are given from the Minister's discretionary funds, under the discretion of the Minister We referred the matter to the Orissa Government to inform us about the standard of this book, and whether the Orissa Government themselves are contributing any financial aid to the publication of this book The Orissa Government informed us that they did not consider the book of a sufficiently high standard and they themselves did not propose to give any financial aid So, the request was turned down by the Central Government also

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether any copies of this puran are available in the Parliamentary Library?

Shri M. M. Das: Out of 18 cantos or parvas, only one parva has been published and I do not know whether it has been sent to the Parliament Library or not

Dr Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether at the time of giving this discretionary grant to other persons, the States Ministries concerned are always consulted?

Shri M M Das: I think some kind of procedure is followed But, after all, it is a discretionary grant and it depends upon the discretion of the Minister

Shri B S. Murthy: Besides the Government of Orissa, may I know whether any non-official organisation of Orissa has recommended this book, and, if so, what steps are being taken by Government to see whether the book is really worth being taken by the Government?

Shri M. M. Das: I want notice of the question.

Shri Radha Raman: What was the amount asked for and what was the amount which this enterprise actually involved?

Shri M. M. Das: The author of this book asked Rs 30,000 from the Government of India Generally, in such cases, we give a matching grant; that is, we give the same amount as is given by the State Government In this case, the Orissa Government do not propose to give any grant for the publication of this book

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether before a decision was taken on this matter, the question was referred to the Sahitya Akadami, especially the Orissa Member on that?

Shri M. M. Das: It was not referred, so far as I know But I am not sure

Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*473. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has submitted the Sixth Annual Report under Article 338 of the Constitution, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Shri Siddiah: May I know whether the report will be laid before the House during this Session?

Shrimati Alva: The report has just been submitted to the Home Minister; it will be examined and placed before the House

Shri Thimmaiah: Is it a fact that the Commissioner submitted the report to the President in the month of January and may I also know why there is always delay in presenting the report to the House and have it discussed by the House?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): January of which year?

Shri Thimmaiah: This year.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I do not think it was submitted in January. That does not seem to be quite correct. The report has to be printed before being placed on the Table of the House; and copies are sent to the State Governments for their comments.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the hon. Minister will consider the desirability of getting the report and submitting it to Parliament before the Budget session of each year?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I doubt if it will be possible to get copies from the Press. But, if they can be made available, I shall be glad to place them on the Table of the House

Shri Basumatari: At least those who are interested may be supplied with copies.

Shri Sonavane: When will the Report of the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1955 be taken up for consideration by this House?

Pandit G. B. Pant: That is for the House to decide

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: What report is to be considered in this session?

Mr. Depnty-Speaker: The hon Member should see that I have called the next question

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I stood up before calling out the next question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even if it was a mistake, then, the hon Member has to reconcile himself for the time being. All right, the hon Member may put his question

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: It is said in the programme that the Report of the Commissioner for Backward Classes and Scheduled Tribes will be considered in this House. May I know whether it is the 5th report or the 6th report which is to be considered?

Pandit G. B. Pant: A report was placed on the Table last year. It has not been discussed.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I think the new Members have not been supplied with copies Will the Government supply copies to the new Members—copies of the same report?

Pandit G. B. Pant: If copies are available, I shall supply them.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: How will it be possible,.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon Member goes on putting questions without waiting. I had already passed to the next question when I allowed him to put one question Then he put also a second question and he is putting a third question and so on I cannot allow that Next question

Exploration of Petroleum

*474. **Shri J. R. Mehta:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been negotiating with some French contractors for the exploration of petroleum in Jaiselmer, and

(b) if so, the outcome of the negotiations?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was decided to drop the proposal to have the work done through foreign contractors

Shri J. R. Mehta: What agency or agencies have already been engaged in exploring the areas and may I know what results have been achieved so far?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This proposal was dropped because of unfavourable foreign exchange position and also because the Govern-

ment purchased its own equipment and will be shortly in a position to conduct its own surveys. With regard to the work that has already been done, that is a fairly lengthy reply and if a separate question is tabled attempts will be made to give further information.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether after the dropping of this proposition of doing it through foreign contractors, the Oil and Natural Resources Department will then explore this idea?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have already replied

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether any amount has been paid to the foreign companies for the work already done and, if so, what is the amount?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think that any amount was paid because only negotiations were going on. Nothing much had to be paid; that is my information

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

चोरी का माल

*४४६. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस अधिकारियों ने अब इस बात की व्यवस्था की है कि जो माल अथवा सम्पत्ति चोरी से प्राप्त होती है उसे निजी तौर पर नीलाम किये जाने की अपेक्षा सूची बनाकर प्रकाशित किया जाया करेगा ताकि सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति पुलिस स्टेशनों पर जा कर अपना माल वापस ले सकें ,

(ख) यह व्यवस्था कब से लागू है , और

(ग) इस व्यवस्था से जनता को क्या लाभ हुए हैं अथवा होने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बाजपेयी) : (क) तथा (ख). परीक्षा के तौर पर दिल्ली पुलिस ने समाचार पत्रों में उन साइकिलों और अन्य पहिचानने योग्य चीजों की दो सूचियां, पहली १६ जून को और दूसरी १४ जुलाई १९५७ को प्रकाशित की, जो उनके पास बहुत दिनों से लावारिस पड़ी थी । इसके परिणाम स्वरूप कुछ चीजों पर व्यक्तियों ने उनके अधिकारी होने का दावा किया जो उनके मालिकों को वापस दे दी गई । पुलिस ऐसी चीजों को नीलाम नहीं करती है ।

(ग) इस व्यवस्था से यह सुविधा होगी कि पुलिस को प्राप्त हुई चीजें उनके मालिकों को वापस मिल जाया करेंगी ।

Coal Washing Plants

*448. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether the proposal to set up two coal washing plants other than the one at Kargali has since been finalised,

(b) if so, where they are proposed to be located; and

(c) whether the installation of the plants will be entrusted to any foreign firm?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir The first will be in Dugda between the Bokaro/Kargali and the Jharia fields This will supply the Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plants The second will be near Patherdih and will supply coals largely to the Indian Iron and Steel Works

(c) Tenders have been invited for the washery in Dugda Washing plants are not manufactured in India. But whoever is selected for the supply of the plant and its erection, will be required to use as much as possible of Indian material in the erection of the plant.

Officers on Deputation

*452. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have requested all the State Governments to send their administrative officers to the Centre on deputation;

(b) how many States have agreed to lend their officers to the Centre and what will be their strength; and

(c) whether this arrangement will curtail the Central Government's expenditure on administration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Under the I.A.S. (Cadre) Rules, framed under the All-India Services Act, 1951, and placed before both the Houses of Parliament, provision has been made in the State cadres for the deputation of officers to the Centre up to the numbers prescribed therein. Due to the expanding activities of the State Governments, however, they have been finding it difficult to spare the officers, as required under these rules. The matter was, therefore, recently taken with the State Governments and they have agreed to do their best to fulfil their obligations in this respect.

(c) The arrangement for deputation of officers from the State Governments to the Centre is an old established one and it does not involve any change in the existing system or any additional expenditure. It has been made to ensure (a) that officers at the Centre have experience of practical administration in the States and in the districts and (b) officers in the States have experience of the administration at the Centre.

Regional Languages

*454. **Shri Mahanty:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1469 on the 27th August, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for the development of Regional Languages has since been worked out; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 25.]

Superannuated Officers in Manipur Administration

*461. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of Departmental heads and Class I and II Gazetted Officers of the Manipur administration who are at present re-employed after superannuation?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Class I—2.

Class II—3.

Out of the above officers, one Class I Officer and one Class II Officer, are functioning as Heads of Departments.

Mica Mines

*462. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new Mica mines have been found in Kusumarpur village in the district of Cuttack in Orissa;

(b) whether any thorough survey of that area is proposed to be undertaken; and

(c) the amount of Mica estimated to be available in this area?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). I lay a statement on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 26.]

I. A. F. Field Vehicles

*467. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the field vehicles belonging to the Indian Air Forces have been recently repainted,

(b) if so, what is the purpose of such repainting; and

(c) how much money was spent on the operation?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). No Sir Vehicles are normally repainted as and when necessary Previously most of the vehicles in the Air Force were painted blue. For standardization, these vehicles are being gradually repainted in olive green

(c) No extra expenditure has been incurred on this

State Bank of India

*472. **Shri N. R. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state·

(a) the volume of deposits and advances of State Bank of India after the nationalisation of Imperial Bank of India; and

(b) the volume of increase in them, if any?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b) The total deposits and advances of the State Bank of India stood at Rs 316 crores and Rs 183 crores respectively on the 28th June, 1957 as against Rs 208 crores and Rs 116 crores of the Imperial Bank of India on the 24th June, 1955, showing a rise of 52 per cent and 58 per cent respectively

भारत का राज्य बैंक

*४७५. **श्री म० दी० मिश्र :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के राज्य बैंक में हिसाब खोलने तथा लेन देन करने के लिये हिन्दी में आवश्यक फार्म अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत): (क) *यद्यपि भारत राज्य बैंक ने* हिसाब खोलने के लिए हिन्दी में फार्म नहीं छापे हैं, कुछ अन्य फार्म अंग्रेजी न जानने वाले व्यक्तियों की सुविधा के लिए प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में छापे गये हैं ।

(ख) भारत राज्य बैंक एक अखिल भारतीय संस्था है और अब तक उसमें मुख्यत: एक ही भाषा अर्थात् अंग्रेजी में काम होता रहा है । जैसे ही देश में हिन्दी का प्रयोग बढ़ेगा इस प्रथा में धीरे–धीरे परिवर्तन आ जायगा । फिर भी प्रश्न में कही गयी बात को ध्यान में रखा जायगा और जब हिन्दी तथा प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के फार्म की मांग काफी बढ़ जायगी तो इन्हें इन भाषाओं में भी छापा जायगा ।

National Theatre

*476. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an estimate of the expenditure to be incurred on the construction of National Theatre has been prepared,

(b) if so, the total expenditure involved,

(c) whether details of the plan, design etc., are available;

(d) whether the construction will start during the current financial year; and

(e) whether the scheme has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Not yet, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Reservations for Scheduled Castes

*477. **Shri K. U. Parmar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of class I and class II officers under the Government of India at present;

(b) the total number of Scheduled Castes among them;

(c) whether the representation of the Scheduled Castes personnel in class I and class II services are in accordance to the percentage reserved for them; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Survey of Gypsum Deposits

*478. **Shri M. D. Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey of Gypsum deposits has been carried out in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, what is the quantity available and for how many years it will suffice looking to the present day consumption;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps for exploring new gypsum deposits elsewhere; and

(d) if so, where and what are the results?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The total reserves of gypsum in Rajasthan are estimated to be about 130·0 million tons. At the present rate of consumption the reserves will be sufficient for about 150 years.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In the Second Five Year Plan provision has been made for the investigation of gypsum deposits in Himachal Pradesh, Andhra, Jammu & Kashmir and Bombay States, by the Geological Survey of India.

विश्वविद्यालयों में तीन वर्ष का स्नातकीय पाठ्यक्रम

*४७९ { श्री म० ला० दुबेदी :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्वविद्यालयों में स्नातकीय शिक्षा के लिये तीन वर्ष का पाठ्यक्रम प्रारंभ किये जाने पर शिक्षा शास्त्रियों तथा अन्य विशेषज्ञों की क्या रायें हैं ;

(ख) तीन वर्ष के पाठ्यक्रम में कौन से विशेष लाभ है, जो कि वर्तमान प्रणाली में नहीं हैं और विद्यार्थियों को इससे क्या लाभ होगा ; और

(ग) किन किन विश्वविद्यालयों ने इस पाठ्यक्रम का स्वागत किया है और कौन-कौन से विश्वविद्यालय इसके विरुद्ध हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा वैज्ञानिक गवेषण। उपमंत्री (श्री म० मो० दास) : (क) सामान्यतः शिक्षा शास्त्री इस बात पर एकमत हैं कि विश्वविद्यालयों में तीन साल उपाधि पाठ्यक्रम लागू किया जाय ।

(ख) और (ग)· एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या २७]

Oil Refinery at Bhavanagar

*480. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 476 on the 27th November, 1956 and state the present position regarding the setting up of an Oil Refinery at Bhavanagar in collaboration with a French firm?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Additional details asked for from the promoters are still awaited

Import of Steel

*481 **Shri D C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 95 on the 16th of May, 1957, and state.

(a) the programme of import of steel during 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange to be spent for importing steel during the above-mentioned periods?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The quantity of steel that will be imported into the country during 1957-58, both against Government contracts and Commercial Licences will be about 1.5 million tons.

The programme for import in 1958-59 is still under consideration.

(b) The foreign exchange that will be spent during 1957 will be about Rs. 120 crores.

Translation of Classics in Foreign Languages

*482. **Shri Mahanty:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state whether in selecting Indian Classics for translation into European languages, under the auspices of the UNESCO, Classics of regional languages are taken into account?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): Yes, Sir

Central Bureau for Correctional Services

*483. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a Central Bureau for Correctional Services is being set up in the Union Ministry of Home Affairs to help in rehabilitating offenders?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Government have decided to await the report of the Committee set up to draft a model Jail manual It is only after their report has been examined and the requisite action taken that the Bureau will be in a position to undertake useful work

Training in Geology in Universities

*484. **Shri V. P Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of seats for training in Geology in the Indian Universities at present; and

(b) the estimated number of the out-turn of graduates in Geology and post-graduates in Geology at the end of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) The annual admission capacity of Indian Universities and other institutions for the MSc. Course in Geology is about 195 at present.

(b) It is estimated that the annual outturn of M.Scs in Geology will be about 250 by the end of the Second Plan period. As regards graduates, the required information is not readily available

Children's Book Trust

*485. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have approved any scheme under which a Children's Book Trust is to function for the purpose of introducing suitable literature or publishing it for meeting the requirements of the children of the country,

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the amount it will involve, and

(c) when it will be started?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M M Das): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix II, annexure No 28]

Mica

340 { **Shri V P Nayar:** / **Shri Easwara Iyer:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state

(a) the total quantity of phlogopite mica available in India, the quantity required for domestic consumption and for the export annually,

(b) the main uses of this variety of mica in India at present, and

(c) how does the value of phlogopite compare with muscorite mica?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No estimate of the reserves has been made so far There is no domestic consumption and at present no export

(b) Phlogopite mica is not used in India at present.

(c) There has been no production of phlogopite mica since 1950. The comparative values in 1950 were:

Phlogopite—Rs 22 70 per cwt.

Muscovite—Rs 155 00 per cwt.

Study of Languages

341 **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether rules for encouraging the study of Sanskrit, Hindi and other regional languages by the All India Service Officers have been framed, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A draft of the rules for encouragement of the study of Sanskrit, Hindi and other regional languages has been prepared by the Government of India and referred to the State Governments for their consideration

(b) As the rules are still in the draft form it is not possible to indicate the main features thereof, at this stage

Loans for Construction of Hostels

342. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned and paid as interest-free loans to Engineering and Technological institutions for construction of hostels for students during the Second Five Year Plan till June, 1957, and

(b) the names of institutions and the amount paid to each of them in the Madras State?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) and (b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the table of the House [*See* Appendix II, annexure No 29]

Defence Stores

344 Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state·

(a) the total value of Defence Stores purchased from abroad in 1955-56 and 1956-57,

(b) the total value of indigenous purchases made during the same period; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken or proposed to be taken for immediate and effective economies in respect of foreign purchases?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The total value of Defence stores purchased from abroad is as follows

Year	Amount (In lakhs of Rs)
1955-56	2662 66
1956-57	4244 15 + 1354 77 = 5598 92 (expenditure compiled up to March, 1957)

(b) Indigenous purchases are made in respect of stores which are manufactured in this country as well as those that are available in this country but manufactured abroad The value of these stores is as follows —

	Year	Amount (In lakhs of Rs)
Indigenous stores	1955-56	2647 61
	1956-57	2704 07*

(c) Government resort to importing Defence stores from abroad only in the case of specialized type of equipment, security stores and other items which cannot be procured from within the country or which cannot be manufactured in Ordnance Factories Government are, however, engaged in a continuous examination of the list of Defence stores which are imported from abroad with a view to finding out which of them are capable of indigenous production/manufacture

It is also proposed to modernise and replace plant and machinery of the Ordnance Factories and expand the capacity of certain Factories with a view to reducing the foreign purchases

The technical development establishments are assisting private industry to develop manufacture of certain items hitherto imported A high level committee has recently been appointed to go into the whole question of stepping up indigenous production to achieve maximum self-sufficiency

Social Welfare Services in Orissa

345 Shri B C Mullick: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state

(a) the amount of grant-in-aid given by the Central Social Welfare Board to each of the social welfare institutions of Orissa during 1956-57, and

(b) the target fixed for developing the social welfare services in Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M Das)· (a) A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table [*See* Appendix II, annexure No 30]

(b) Four Welfare Extension Projects are expected to be functioning on an average in each district of Orissa State during the Second Plan period No state-wise targets have been fixed for giving grants to the voluntary welfare organisations

Hindi Scholarships to Orissa Students

346 Shri B. C Mullick. Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state

(a) the number of students of the State of Orissa awarded scholarships by the Centre for higher studies in Hindi during 1956-57,

*Expenditure compiled up to March 1957

(b) the total amount of scholarships sanctioned for the purpose during the same period, and

(c) the quota, if any, fixed for 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M M. Das): (a) Two

(b) No amount has been paid so far, as one of the two selected scholars has joined an institution and formalities are being completed to make the payment to him The other scholar has not yet joined

(c) The quota for 1957-58 has not been fixed so far

Multi-purpose Schools in Rajasthan

347 Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state the number of High and Higher Secondary schools to be converted into Multi-purpose Schools in Rajasthan during 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M M. Das): One, Sir

Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Income Tax Officers

348 Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the number of Income Tax Officers and Inspectors and Class IV employees who belong to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in Rajasthan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T Krishnamachari): The following are the numbers of Income-tax Officers, Inspectors and Class IV employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in Rajasthan

	Scheduled Castes	Backward Classes
Income-tax Officers	One	Nil
Inspectors	Two	Nil
Class IV employees	21	5

Indian Administrative and Police Service

349 Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes selected during 1956-57 by the Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi for appointment to the Indian Administrative and Police Services?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B Pant): The requisite information in respect of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is given below —

Year	I A S		I P S	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1956	1	1	3	1
1957	5	—	10	1

No seats are reserved for others, nor is such information available except for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Retired Army Officers

350 Shri B S Murthy: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Questions Nos 102 and 110 on the 17th July, 1957 and state

(a) the reason for the shortage of suitable officers for promotion in place of the retired ones,

(b) whether any representation has been made that re-employment of retired officers was injurious to the interests of those that were ripe for promotion, and

(c) the extra expenditure involved by the re-employment of retired officers?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) There is no shortage of suitable officers for promotion in place of the merely retired officers. But in addition to the vacancies caused by the retirement of officers there are many other vacancies because of the overall shortage of officers in the Armed Forces. Re-employment of retired/released officers has become necessary on this account.

(b) No.

(c) No extra expenditure is involved in the re-employment of retired/released officers sanctioned so far, because a number of authorised posts still remain unfilled.

State Social Welfare Advisory Board of Andhra

351. **Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount granted by the Central Social Welfare Board to the State Social Welfare Advisory Board of Andhra Pradesh during 1955-56 and 1956-57; and

(b) the schemes on which the money granted has been spent?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) 1955-56.—Rs. 1,84,513/15/-
1956-57.—Rs. 2,91,397/12/-

(b) Welfare Extension Projects and administration of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board.

Persons over-staying in India

352. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons convicted on account of entering India without valid passports during the months of May, June and July, 1957; and

(b) the number of persons who have refused to go back to Pakistan after the expiry of their term of imprisonment during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes

353. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the details of the programme of the Central Advisory Board for Harijan welfare to be undertaken for the welfare of Scheduled Castes in Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare being only advisory in character has no executive functions. It has accordingly no programme of its own for Scheduled Castes in Punjab.

Crimes in Delhi

354. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of crimes committed in Delhi State during 1957 so far under the heads (i) murder (ii) dacoity (iii) abduction (iv) kidnapping and (v) criminal assault?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

1-1-57 to 30-6-57

(i) Murder	..	19
(ii) dacoity	..	1
(iii) abduction	..	7
(iv) Kidnapping	..	59
(v) criminal assault	..	71

Army Ordnance Corps

355. **Shri V. P. Nayar:**
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during World War II direct recruitment was made to the Ordnance Corps of the

Indian Army, to the posts of V.C.Os. as M.A.S.Ks.; and

(b) how many of them have since recevied Indian Commission in the Army?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) Yes.

(b) The total number of J.C.Os. of the Army Ordnance Corps who have been granted commission is 125. Statistics are not readily available to show how many of these were directly recruited V C Os. during the last war.

Delhi Budget

356. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total budget of the Second Five Year Plan period for the first fiscal year for Delhi and whether there was short-fall in it;

(b) if so the amount and detail thereof;

(c) whether the Government of India or Delhi Administration have examined the causes of this shortfall; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to avoid it in the current year?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Rs. 301·374 lakhs; yes.

(b) Rs. 178·216 lakhs, made up of the following items:

Plan Schemes relating to	Shortfall (Rs in lakhs)
Agriculture	0.954
Minor Irrigation Projects	2.493
Animal Husbandary	2.067
Poultry	1.918
Forests	0.782
Fisheries	0.298
Cooperation	6.044
Community Development Projects and N. E. S. Blocks	2.140
Irrigation & Power	42.000
Industries	34.967
Education	42.909
Health	34.194
Housing	0.944
Welfare of Backward Classes	0.950
Labour Welfare	0.197
Construction of Roads	5.000
Statistical Organisation	0.365
Total	178216

(c) and (d) Yes.

Maharaja's Technological Institute, Trichur

357. { **Shri Warior:** / **Shri Kunhan:**

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been any proposal to expand the Maharaja's Technological institute at Trichur in Kerala into a full-fieged Engineering College,

(b) whether Government have considered the proposal; and

(c) if so, what decision has been taken?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) to (c). The State Government had proposed sometime back that the Maharaja's Technological Institute, Trichur, which is conducting diploma courses at present should be up-graded into an engineering college and a new Engineering college should be established in the Malabar area The State Government have now decided to drop the former proposal provided that a new engineering college is established in Malabar The proposal for the new College is under consideration.

Delegations to Foreign Countries

358. { **Shri Warior:** / **Shri Kunhan:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of official delegations sent abroad by the various Ministries of the Government of India during the year 1956-57,

(b) the purpose for which each delegation went, and the number of personnel in each delegation, and

(c) the expenditure incurred on each of these delegations?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c) A statement, giving information, in respect of certain Ministries is laid on the table of the House [*See* Appendix II, annexure No 31] Further information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course

Public Drinking in Delhi

359. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that drinking of wine in Hotels and Restaurants which have no 'Bar' Licence and prostitution in all such public places is prohibited by law in Delhi, and

(b) if so, the manner in which the law is enforced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes

(b) Surprise checks and raids are periodically organised by the police and excise staff and those found violating the law are prosecuted under the relevant provisions of the Excise Act, the Serais Act or the Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, as the case may be.

राज-भाषा

३६० { **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** / **श्री झूलन सिंह :**

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक कितने राज्य हिन्दी को अपनी राज-भाषा घोषित कर चुके हैं, और

(ख) अन्य राज्यों में सरकारी काम-काज के लिये हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (पंडित गो० ब० पन्त): (क) तथा (ख). भारत सरकार को प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार अभी तक तीन राज्यों—अर्थात् बिहार उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान ने हिन्दी को अपनी राज-भाषा घोषित किया है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार हिन्दी को अपनी राज-भाषा बनाने के लिए कानून बनाने का निश्चय किया है। अन्य राज्यों के बारे में निश्चित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में महिलायें

३६१ **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में इस समय केन्द्रीय सेवाओं (आई० ए० एस० आई० पी० एस० आदि) में कितनी महिलायें काम कर रही हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (पंडित गो० ब० पन्त) मांगी हुई सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। **[देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३२]**

Pakistani Smugglers

362 **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state how many times fire was

opened and exchanged between Pakistani smugglers and Indian border police or military personnel during the months of April and May, 1957?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Eleven.

Tribal Students of Manipur

363. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tribal students reading only in Government-run and Government-aided institutions in Manipur are exempted from payment of tuition fees; and

(b) if so, the reasons why tribal students reading in private schools there are also not exempted?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) and (b). Tribal students in indigent circumstances reading in Government and recognised private institutions are exempted from payment of tuition fees This concession cannot be extended to the unrecognised private schools as Government have no control over them

Suspension Bridges

364. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 10 small suspension bridges have been constructed in the Manipur Hills according to 1956-57 Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs (page 81),

(b) what are the sites of the bridges in the respective Sub-Divisions of the Hills; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that no suspension bridges have been constructed in the tribal areas except culverts?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Aiva): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *Tamenglong Sub-Division*

(1) At PABRAM over TUIPA river.

(2) Between PABRAM and THARON over AMANG river.

(3) At KUILONG over AHAKI river

Ukhrul Sub-Division

(4) Near SHAKOK over THUYENG river

Tengnoupal Circle

(5) LIWACHANING over MAHA river.

Churachandpur Sub-Division

(6) Near LA-MKA over KHUGA river

(7) Near BEHIANG over TUIVAI river

Sadar Hills Circle

(8) Near MARAM KHUNOU over MAYENGKHONG river

Mao Circle

(9) Near KHAIDE over BARAK river

Jiribam Circle

(10) Near BORA BEKHA over GOKAL river

(c) Does not arise.

Donation to Pragati Vidyabhavan Agartala

365. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hostel attached to non-Government school of Agartala (Tripura) named Pragati Vidyabhavan has been donated any sum by the Government for making hostel arrangement for the benefit of Tribal students;

(b) if so, the amount of donation;

(c) what benefits are being derived by Tribal students, if any;

(d) the total number of students residing in that hostel at present;

(e) whether any other non-Government schools were given donation in Tripura or are being given at present; and

(f) if so, the names of the institutions and the amount given to each of them?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) and (b). No, Sir; it is however proposed to give Rs. 5,000|- during the current financial year.

(c) The usual benefits open to the residents of the hostel are being derived by Tribal students as well.

(d) 35.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) (i) Bardwali High School;

(ii) Netaji Subhas Vidyaniketan.

A sum of Rs. 5,000|- to each school is being given during this financial year for extension of hostels for the benefit of tribal students.

"Ordnance Factory News"

366. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the cost of printing and publishing of the 'Ordnance Factory News' annually?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The approximate annual expenditure incurred on printing and publishing of the "Ordnance Factory News" for the two financial years 1954-55 and 1955-56 is as follows. The figures for 1956-57 are not yet available:—

1954-55 — Rs. 46,400|-

1955-56 — Rs.33,800|-

झंडा दिवस

३६७. श्री राधेलाल व्यास : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) १९४८ से अब तक झंडा दिवस के अवसर पर उज्जैन से कितनी राशि इकठ्ठी की गई; और

(ख) उज्जैन में रहने वाले सेवा-निवृत सैनिकों को इन वर्षों में इस धनराशि में से कितनी और किस प्रकार की सहायता दी गई ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया): (क) ४५०१५ रुपये।

(ख) चूंकि पहले की मध्य भारत सरकार ने अक्टूबर १९५६ तक कोई बेनेवोलेण्ट फण्ड कायम नहीं किया था, इसलिए उन्हें झंडा दिवस चन्दे में से अपना भाग लेने का अधिकार न था। अक्टूबर १९५६ में उनके बेनेवोलेण्ट फण्ड कायम करने के पश्चात् १९५५ के झण्डा दिवस में इकट्ठी की गई राशि में से उनके भाग के रुप में उन्हें ११६२५ रुपये दिए गए। हमारे पास यह सूचना प्राप्त नहीं कि आया उस राशि में से उज्जैन में व्यय किया गया अथवा किया गया तो कितना।

Central Intelligence Bureau

368. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how the Central Intelligence Bureau has been re-organised;

(b) whether the proposed Central Finger Bureau, the Central Forensic Laboratory and a Central Detective Training School have been established;

(c) if so, where; and

(d) how much extra expenditure has been involved in this?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) As a result of the States Re-organisation, certain changes have been affected in the field branches of the Intelligence Bureau.

(b) The Central Finger Print Bureau has been established. The Forensic Laboratory and the Detective Training School are in the process of being set up.

(c) At Calcutta.

(d) The total expenditure on all the three institutions during the year 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 2,69,000|-.

Circuit Courts in Andaman Islands

369. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Circuit Court Sessions were held in the Andaman Islands since 1954;

(b) how many cases were dealt with year-wise;

(c) whether any special arrangements were made for the tour of such Court;

(d) whether in all the Sessions the Chief Justice was present; and

(e) the places where the sessions of the Court were held?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) one in February 1954.

(b) In all six cases, *i.e.*, two appeals from original orders, one appeal from original decree, one appeal from appellate decree, one civil revision and one criminal reference were disposed of in 1954. No circuit bench sat thereafter.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes

(e) Port Blair.

Removal of Untouchability

370. **Shri I. Eacharan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted and spent on propaganda for removal of untouchability through the non-official agencies in Malabar District in the year 1956-57;

(b) the various organisation selected for this purpose; and

(c) the details of the scheme and the work done by them during this period?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (c). A sum of Rs. 3,640|- was allotted during 1956-57 for propaganda for removal of untouchability through the non-official agencies in Malabar District. Nothing could , however, be spent out of this allotment as the voluntary organisations selected for the purpose did not give the details of their programme to the State Government.

(b) (i) Harijan Sevak Sangh, Malabar and

(ii) Depressed Classes League, Malabar.

दर्गाह समिति, अजमेर

३७१. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर:** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दर्गाह समिति अजमेर के लिये कितने व्यक्ति मनोनीत किये गये; और

(ख) समिति को प्रति वर्ष औसत कितनी भेंट मिलती है ?

गृह कार्य-मंत्री (पंडित गो० व० पन्त):

(क) ६

(ख) ३८.७२० रुपए।

Naval Aviation

372. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) how many Sea and Amphibious Aircraft are at the disposal of the Naval Aviation Wing;

(b) how many and what sort of aircraft have been acquired since 1957;

(c) whether the officer incharge of the Wing is an Indian; and

(d) whether the help of any foreign expert was requisitioned?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Nine.

(b) Five Firefly Mark I Target Towing and three HT2 trainer aircraft.

(c) Yes.

(d) This question is not quite clear. It may, however, be stated that three officers of the Royal Navy who are pilots of very considerable experience are on loan to the Indian Navy at present.

Military School of Music, Pachmarhi

373. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) when the Military School of Music at Pachmarhi was started;

(b) how many persons have been trained since the inception of the School;

(c) what are the qualifications required to join the School; and

(d) how many are under training in 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The Military Music Wing of the AFC Centre and School, Pachmarhi, was started on 23-10-50.

(b) 1101.

(c) Army personnel, who have had training in Regimental Bands are eligible for the various music courses in the School. The categories given below are, in addition, required to have the following Educational qualifications;—

Name of the Course	*Educational qualifications required*
(1) Potential Bandmasters' Course	(i) Army 2nd Class Certificate of Education. (ii) Army 3rd Class English Certificate.
(2) Regimental Musicians Course.	Army 3rd Class Certificate of Education.
(3) Pipers' Course.	—do—
(4) Pipe Mand Drummers' Course.	—do—
(5) Buglers' Course.	—do—
(6) Trumpeters' Course.	—do—

(d) 7 are under training and 188 have already completed their training during this year.

Scheduled Castes Students in Banaras University

374. **Shri Ganpati Ram:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the facilities that are given to the Scheduled Castes students in Banaras Hindu University in respect of admission, hostel accommodation, free scholarship etc; and

(b) the total number of students admitted in each college and the number of Scheduled Castes students admitted so far class-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 33].

Contraband Opium

375. **Shri Ganpati Ram:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how much contraband opium has been recovered and how many

cases have been challaned and punishment meted out during 1956 and 1957 so far; and

(b) the names of the States where illicit traffic in opium is carried on mostly and the steps Government proposed to take to prevent its smuggling?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 34.]

(b) The States where illicit traffic in opium is carried on mostly are the opium growing States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and the State of Punjab.

Various steps including strengthening of preventive staff in the opium growing areas as well as at Customs borders are being taken to prevent such smuggling.

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा

३७६ **पंडित उमा० प्र० ज्योतिषी** : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने देश में वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में कितना धन व्यय किया;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में किन किन संस्थाओं को कितना कितना अनुदान दिया गया;

(ग) गवेषणा द्वारा प्राप्त तथ्यों के आधार पर कितने पत्रक प्रकाशित हुए ; और

(घ) इन तथ्यों को राष्ट्रीय हित में प्रयुक्त करने के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये गये ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा उपमंत्री (श्री म० भो० दास) : (क) से (घ). इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Income Tax on Hindu Undivided Families

377. **Shri N. R. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of income tax collected from the Hindu Undivided Families in the year 1956-57?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Figures of collections of Income-tax are not tabulated according to the status of the assessees. However, the amount of tax demanded from Hindu Undivided Families in 1955-56 is Rs. 12,02,96,607/-. The figures for 1956-57 are not yet available. They will be laid on the table of the House as soon as the figures are ready.

RE REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Before you proceed, Sir, may I rise on a point of clarification from the hon. Home Minister He said just now that if copies are available, then, new Members of Parliament may be supplied with the Fifth Report for discussion. I do humbly submit that there cannot be a discussion if only one copy is available in the library. We should make it a point that new Members at least should be supplied with a copy of the Report

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope they will be made available.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report of Indian Delegation on Tenth World Health Assembly

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation on the Tenth World Health Assembly held in Geneva in May, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-154/57].

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FALL IN PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN MILLS AND THE EFFECTS THEREOF

Shri Sonavane (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "Fall in production of Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., and Narsing Girji Mills Ltd., Sholapur and the effect thereof on the Government investments and on labour."

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Sir, during the year 1947-48, when Messrs. Sholapur Spg. and Wvg. Mills Ltd., Sholapur came under the management of Morarka Group, there was a loss of Rs. 16·2 lakhs and in the year 1948-49 of Rs. 27.2 lakhs. The mills closed down on August 27,1949, ostensibly on the ground that it had large stocks of cloth and yarn which it could not sell. The mill was also mismanaged and the replacement of machinery was neglected. This mill was taken over by the Government of India under special Ordinance in January, 1950. The Government of India and the Government of Bombay have jointly advanced loan to the tune of Rs. 94 lakhs to this mill in order to renovate the mills and to provide for efficient working. The mills are incurring exorbitant losses since October, 1956. The main difficulty with the mill is their acute financial position and their inability to pay for the main raw materials namely cotton and coal. Their machinery is also very old which has not been replaced or renovated on account of the initial mismanagement. The mills are, therefore, unable to work efficiently and to their full capacity. Due to this there is fall in production and full complement of labour cannot be employed. On account of continued losses, the mills are also unable to pay back the money advanced to them. So far only Rs. 6 lakhs have been paid by the mills which has been adjusted towards the interest on the principal amount of Rs. 94 lakhs. It is felt that the remedy of the mills' difficulties lies in making available to them adequate financial assistance. The Government of Bombay, are aware of the mills' difficulties and certain changes in the Board of Directors are expected shortly, which, it is expected will improve the position. Messrs. Narsing Girjee Mills Ltd., Sholapur: The mills were surveyed by the Textile Commissioner in July, 1955 and June, 1956. Survey reports indicate that the condition of the plant and equipment and the financial position of the mills are very unsatisfactory. The mills' liabilities have outgrown their assets by nearly a little over Rs. 2 lakhs and they have no resources for the purchase of essential supplies like cotton and for payment of workers. The mills cannot work to their full capacity and full complement of labour cannot be employed. No financial assistance has either been given by the Government or the National Industrial Corporation, or Industrial Finance Corporation on account of the state of affairs of the mills and, therefore, no financial implications are involved so far as Government is concerned.

Proceedings have already been instituted for the winding up of the Company.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Out of six hours allotted for the Demands of this Ministry, about two hours have already been availed of and four hours now remain.

The list of selected cut motions relating to the Demands of this Ministry has already been circulated to Members on the 20th July, 1957.

[Mr Deputy-Speaker]

The following are the cut motions which have been indicated by the Members to be moved subject to their admissibility:—

Demand No.	*No. of Cut Motion*
42	91, 818, 819, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 971, 972, 25, 197, 430, 431, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 973, 974, 975.
43	736, 842, 938, 939, 940, 941.
44	298, 198.
46	617.

How much time will the hon Minister require?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): About 45 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will then call upon him to reply to the debate at 3 15 after which the Cut Motions will be disposed of and the Demands put to vote.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon) May I make a submission? During the discussion on Demands for Grants all of us give notice of a large number of cut motions These cut motions can unfortunately neither be pressed in the House nor are we in a position to know what action has been taken by the Government. So, would it be possible for you to give a direction to the Government in this matter? I understand that every Ministry prepares a note to brief the Minister on these cut motions After the Demands for grants are discussed, the replies or whatever the Government have to say may be laid on the Table of the House so that we can avoid repeating the same cut motions year after year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will consider the possibility of getting the replies. I will think over it.

Food situation

Shri Supakar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

Failure to anticipate food crisis in the country this year

Shri Parulekar (Thana). I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

Failure to adopt adequate and appropriate measures in advance for avoiding the food crisis

Shri Parulekar: I beg to move·

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re 1"

Encouragement given to agriculturists to grow more food

Shri Warior (Trichur) I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1"

Need to encourage export of fish to foreign countries by cooperative of fishermen

Shri Warior: I beg to move·

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re 1."

Development of fishing industry

Shri Warior: I beg to move·

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

Cashew cultivation scheme

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

Supply of Par-boiled rice to Kerala

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

Action taken to check abnormal rise in food-grains prices

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

Need to develop the fisheries of Laccadive, Maldives and Amindivi Islands and for constructing fishing harbours

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Exporting wheat to rice eating areas like Madras and Bengal

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

Inadequate steps taken to check soaring prices of foodgrains

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

Failure to arrest rise in the prices of food-grains

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Food situation in the country specially in certain parts of Maharashtra

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Food scarcity particularly in West Bengal

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

High prices in food

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate provision for control of coconut diseases

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequacy of the provisions for research to prevent the diseases of Coconut trees

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to introduce mothership operation on Kerala Coast for deep sea fishing

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to start more research institutes of fish technology, for the benefit of the fishing community

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity to introduce tilapia in waters not affected by floods in the whole of India

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to have standards in frozen prawns intended for exports

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to have a detailed study of the commercial possibility of the Wadge Bank

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Abnormal fall in the price of pepper

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for a comprehensive plan for the full utilisation of inland fisheries

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for arranging permanent exhibition of marine products

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity to have intensive propaganda on the food values of fish

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide more assistance for poultry keeping

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for intensive research in areas where the yield of paddy is poor

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to set up a research organisation to employ radio isotopes in agriculture

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry or food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for the commercial exploration of the Wadge Bank off the Coast of Kerala

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to nominate representatives of labour in the Executive Board of the Indo-Norwegian Scheme

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide more funds to the Kerala Government to assist marine fishermen

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide more funds to supply nylon nets to fishermen

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to evolve a scheme to provide minimum standards of sanitation and housing for fishermen communities in India

Shri Warior: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to have a comprehensive scheme of frog culture in view of the expanding foreign markets for Indian frog meat

Shri Warior: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Inadequacy of encouragement given to sugar-cane cultivators

Shri Warior. I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100"

Urgent necessity of opening more foodgrains godowns of the Central Government in Kerala

Shri Warior: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Unsatisfactory state of arecanut cultivation

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Working of the South Zone recently set up

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to arrange with the Railway Ministry to supply wagons for transport of food grains to Southern Railway centres like Nagapattinam

Shri Tangamani. I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100"

Distribution of sugar among various States

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100"

Policy in regard to afforestation

Shri Ignance Beck (Lohardaga—Reserved—Sch.—Tribes) I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs 100"

Better protection of forests

Shri Ignance Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs 100"

A Scheme for the extensive cultivation of citrus fruits in the hilly tracts of the Western ghats

Shri Warior: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs 100"

Scheme to bring virgin lands lying fallow in the valleys of the Western ghats

Shri Warior: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to establish a college of forestry

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Possibility of growing foreign hardwood in the southern ranges of the Western Ghats

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate measures to encourage agricultural production

Shri Goray (Poona): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

Credit facilities to agriculturists

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy in regard to co-operative farming

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi—East): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are before the House.

Shri M. R. Masani: Sir, I crave your leave to speak in support of my cut motion No. 617 to discuss the policy in regard to co-operative farming. In the last few days some of us have had an opportunity to read the report of the Indian Delegation to China on Agricultural Co-operatives and I have just finished reading that report—both the majority as well as the minority report of Mr. Patil and Mr. Rana. One of the recommendations made by the Patil report is that free discussion of this very important subject should be encouraged in the country and I thought that, in the absence of any other cut motion on the subject, it would be in the public interest if the policy to be followed in regard to co-operative farming were to be discussed on the floor of this House. I hope that other hon. Members will contribute to this discussion.

The term 'co-operative farming' has been used in this country in more than one sense. It is used sometimes to imply a system under which the farmers keep their holdings separate but accept the service of a multi-purpose co-operative society in regard to a wide range of operations such as purchase of seeds, supply of tractors and machinery, marketing of produce, and so on. The other meaning given to the term is that all the land in a particular area is taken away from the peasantry and is pooled in a farm which becomes a co-operative farm to be jointly cultivated and all that remains to the peasant is a title deed to a certain part of the land in that particular village or area

It has been said that we should keep an open mind in regard to the particular form in which an agricultural co-operative may obtain in this country. This is a sentiment with which I would be heartily in agreement. May I at this stage, say a few words to make it clear that I speak not as an opponent of the co-operative movement but as one who has, throughout his life been an ardent supporter of co-operative principles. I was one of the founders of an Industrial Co-operative Association in my own state of Bombay and my little current account from my college days till now, has always remained in the State Co-operative Bank. Therefore, if I raise this question today, it is as a keen co-operator and one who wishes to see the spirit of co-operation properly applied to our agricultural problems.

The Planning Commission, in their Second Plan, make a statement which troubles me a great deal. It says that "co-operative farming necessarily implies pooling of land and joint management" It is true that the Plan then goes on to say that we should approach this problem in a spirit of experimentation and that various forms can be tried In the next page, it condescends to say that in the first stage of co-operative development, there may be family holdings supplemented by joint work for specific purposes What is troubling us about this approach is that the form of co-operative farming by which the farmer keeps his plot of land, cultivates it with himself and his family but in other ways merges himself into the co-operative society, is considered to be a lower or an elementary stage of agricultural co-operative and the target put before the country is one by which all the peasants of our country would be denuded of their lands and would become members of co-operatives and, from another point of view, landless labourers

This is not an objective about which those who believe in the principle of co-operation can be happy

I would like to suggest three tests by which we try to ascertain whether it is at all desirable that farming by individual families or peasant farming should be destroyed, whether the boundaries should be eradicated and, big co-operative farms produced in this country The three tests suggested are· first whether the pooling of land would increase production; secondly, whether it is sociologically desirable; and thirdly, whether this change can, as claimed, be put through voluntarily One of the very good features of the Plan is that it insists over and over again that the change over to co-operative farming should be entirely voluntary and that no coercion of force should be used on the peasantry to carry out this process

I shall try to observe a self-denying ordinance and, in trying to analyse these three tests, confine myself to the testimony of members of the Congress Party, socialists and Communists in general I shall not quote any evidence outside this charmed circle of progressive opinion, so that the data that I put before, the House may come from very choice "progressive" sources and nobody can say that any "reactionary" trends have entered into this analysis

The first test is whether co-operative farming, by which I understand pooling of land, will increase our food and agricultural production There is a certain fallacy about that large farms are more efficient than small farms If that was so, then obviously, countries which have big farms would be leading in production of foodgrains compared with countries with small farms

We know that the Soviet Union and the United States of America are the two countries that have large scale farming, while countries of Western Europe and Japan and ourselves are among the countries which have small peasant farms, sometimes too small. What are the facts and figures? They show a position just the reverse of our assumption that America and Russia must be leading the rest in the production of rice and wheat per hectare of land The figure of production in quintals per hectare of land in the United States of America is 12·2, in USSR 9 8, in the United Kingdom (*with small farms*) it is 28·5, in Denmark (*with small farms*) it is 34 4, in France 27.5, in Germany 26 1, in Switzerland 34 2 and in Japan—whose peasant farms are even smaller than our own, they go down to half an acre of land per family—the production of wheat is 22 6 quintals per hectare, twice as much as in U.S.A. and 2½ times as much as in the Soviet Union In the matter of rice again, the same series of figures are to be found—28 3 quintals of rice per hectare of land in USA., 21·5 in USSR and in Japan, with small peasant farms, 48 5

[Shri M. R. Masani]

These figures show that Denmark and Switzerland raise three to four times and Japan twice as much wheat per hectare as the United States of America and Russia; and Japan raises twice as much rice per hectare as the Soviet Union with its giant farms. This experience is not one that we can lightly set aside and, when the assumption is made that big farms are more productive than small farms, we have to bear these fundamental facts of life in view.

The example of countries which have tried collective farming on the basis that collective farms are more productive than private small farms is also very relevant. We cannot do better than be guided by the example of the Communist countries which have tried this experiment in the last few decades.

We know that the Communist State of Yugoslavia has gone back on collective farming and even on co-operative farming. The Yugoslavi Parliament on April, 27, passed a resolution abandoning altogether the system of collectivisation. It pointed out that collectivisation had shown negative results—loss of interest on the part of peasants and decrease in production all round. Therefore, Marshal Tito's Government is now committed to what it calls "socialistic co-operation". Between whom, Sir, is this socialistic co-operation in terms of the Yugoslavi Parliament's Resolution? This co-operation is between individual farmers farming their own private land and co-operative societies dealing with marketing and machinery. In other words, the Communist regime of Yugoslavia has turned back to the Danish model from which all co-operators have drawn inspiration over the last half century.

More detailed evidence comes from Poland, which is still very much a country within the Soviet orbit. In Poland, most collective and co-operative farms have already been dissolved or are being dissolved today. Machine Tractor Stations are being broken up and tractors are sold to peasants. Compulsory deliveries of grain have been abolished. Even tax advantages given to co-operative farms have been abolished on the ground that there must be fair competition between individual peasants and co-operative farming. I quote, Sir, Mr. Gomulka, the great leader of the Polish Communist Party. In October, 1956, giving the figures for 1955, Mr. Gomulka told the Communist Party Congress:

> "Individual peasant production per hectare was 16·7 per cent. higher than in co-operative farms and 37·2 per cent higher than in State farms."

He said that it was 16·7 per cent. higher than on cooperative farms and 37·2 per cent higher than on collective farms. In May, 1957, only two months ago, Mr. Gomulka returned to the charge and he said that the time had come to restore "peasant autonomy," by which he really means peasant proprietorship. He goes on to point out that most collectives and co-operatives had not stood the test during the last ten years during which they had been tried out. The new policy announced was based on private ownership of land.

China is a country that two of our delegations, official and semi-official, have visited. Having read the Krishnappa and Patil reports I have, I may say in all humility, come to the conclusion that the facts are in dispute, that there is dispute as to the evidence and that it is not possible for those of us who have no better data to judge between the majority and minority reports of the Patil delegation.

One thing, however, does emerge from both the Krishnappa and Patil reports and that is, that if there has been any achievement in increasing production of foodgrains in China, it has not been due to the co-operative principle. It has been due to the fact

that the Chinese Communist Government has invested in the land more capital, more money, more resources than we in this country are investing in our agriculture. It is to the higher capital investment in the land, the better technical assistance given to the farmers that any credit may be given for the increase in production that is claimed in that country. It is quite arguable, Sir, that if these incentives had been given and land had not been collectivised, you might have even better results in China today.

To quote again purely socialist testimony, we had in this country the benefit of a visit from Mr. Aneurin Bevan, the Left Wing leader of the British Socialist Party, who himself had visited Communist China as a guest of the Communist Government. On April 2, at a public meeting in Delhi, Mr. Bevan warned us against following Soviet and Chinese examples. I am quoting, Sir, from the newspaper report in the *Times of India* dated 3rd April. "India could not afford to make the mistake that Russia had committed," said Mr. Bevan, "because she did not possess empty spaces which could be called upon to make up for the failures and mistakes in agriculture as in Russia. India has to bring about an economic revolution in harmony with the needs of the countryside". He went on to say: "The application of the principles of collectivisation, mechanisation and centralised control had proved a failure in the field of agriculture in the Soviet Union". Further, "the whole countryside in Russia seethed with discontent. The number of cattle in Russia today was less than before the revolution." "The Russian experience was being repeated in China and the Communist States of Eastern and Central Europe." And, he warned us against copying that pattern.

In India, our problem is fundamentally different from that in America or the Soviet Union. Those two countries have a lot of land and few people. We have too many people and not enough land, and the extensive mechanised agriculture that the United States and Russia need is not what we need. We do not need higher production per man, what we need is higher production per acre of land because what we are short of is not men but land. The only system that can really give us high production is intensive cultivation by a man who owns land along with members of his family.

This is really the conclusion to which what little evidence we have in this country also drives us. Studies made by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute show that tractor farming decreases production rather than increases it in many cases. I will give only one example. Ploughing by bullocks yielded 410 maunds of sugar as against 361·5 maunds with tractor farming up to six inches and 356 maunds with tractor farming up to ten inches. In other words, the bullocks gave the best return, a little dose of tractor farming gave less and when you increased and intensified the tractor farming you got the least. These figures are from the studies of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. It is probably evidence of this kind that has led so well-informed a student of co-operative farming as the Chief Minister of the Uttar Pradesh to say recently at Mussoorie:

> "The principle of co-operation is not in dispute, what is disputable is its application to agriculture in conditions obtaining in this country."

He had gone on to say that when people crudely made collectivisation of land an article of religion, it was not possible for many to accept it.

The answer, therefore, to our problem, if we want more food production, which we really do, does not seem to be to go in for collectivising or pooling the land of our peasants, but intensive agriculture.

There is the second test also. Apart from productivity, is it sociologically desirable to take away the land from the peasants? Why at all should we

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think of destroying peasant proprietorship, if the evidence is that it decreases production and does not increase it? Is it purely doctrinnaire considerations by which we are actuated when we think of pooling land? I do hope that the Minister for Co-operation, who is a practical person, will reassure us on this point I cannot do better on this point than to quote my esteemed friend, Prof. Ranga, a member of the Congress Party sitting in front of me, whose knowledge on this subject is certainly unequalled in this House. He has said quite pertinently in a co-operative journal

> "It is dangerous to launch any campaign against the non-exploitative peasant family economy, as if it is inimical to socialist ideals of the co-operative commonwealth For such a campaign will discourage peasants from ploughing back their savings into their land improvements It will prevent any more investment in land It will induce the highly educated and more enterprising elements among peasants to give up agriculture It will set in motion the disintegration of villages, rural life and family economy"

Sir, it is not true that socialist principles call for the destruction of land ownership by small peasants

I go back several years to the great father of Austrian socialism, Otto Bauer He said pertinently 25 or 30 years ago

> "For the capitalist, property is a means of employing his capital, for the proletarian, artisan, the small peasant, property is rather a means of employing his labour"

In other words, to call a small farmer a kulak or the capitalist, give him a bad name and try to hang him, is not correct I should like to say that there are many in this House, probably a majority, who in Russia would be called kulaks, because they come from middle-peasant families

What is wrong in being a middle-peasant? Rather, it is the instinct of owning land that every democracy should be proud to cherish, foster and encourage After all, ownership of land, a small plot of land, by a farmer is not exploitation. It is a kind of land-man relationship, which has come down through the centuries and which forms part of our tradition in this country It is a tenacious sociological fact which cannot be defeated, which defeats the most powerful governments, as the experiences of Soviet Russia and East European countries have shown

Why are we going on the face of something which we should rather mobilise, the love of the peasant for his plot of land, something we can put to very great advantage if we give the peasant the encouragement and co-operation he needs? Why are we trying to destroy that very instinct which would come to our rescue when we want more food and exportable rank materials from our land? The peasant way of life is part of the Indian way of life It provides shelter, it keeps man close to nature, it offers satisfaction and the immediate enjoyment of the fruits of labour, and above all, it is a corrective to neurotic tendencies set in motion by large-scale slums and factories set in big cities throughout the world It is a corrective which we shall be very unwise to destroy by reproducting factories and slums in villages

The third question is can this process be voluntary? To any practical man, the question has only to be put to be answered Can anyone think that the peasants of this country will voluntarily surrender their land to the so-called co-operative farms and be reduced to landless labourers because that will ultimately happen, whatever name we give to them—with a *karta* manager coming from the city, representing the absentee landlord This time it may not be a maharaja, but it will

be the Government of Delhi or the Government in Lucknow, who will nominate the *karta* to run the co-operative farming, may be the Registrar of Co-operative Societies Can we imagine our peasants being so foolish to give up their land without coercion? Has it ever been done in any part of the world? It was only the most brutal coercion that made it possible elsewhere in Russia and China.

The Revenue Minister of the Uttar Pradesh has given, through his experience of the land very good reasons He points out that disputes and even murders over boundaries of land are not unknown between brothers and cousins in this country When people kill others for the sake of shifting the boundary a few feet here or there, is it imagined that without any pressure people are going to donate land to co-operative farms and become landless again? I am quoting the Revenue Minister of the Uttar Pradesh

> "Human nature being what it is, even brothers of the same mother usually separate from one another after the head of the family, the father, has been removed by death or other cause In the circumstances, it is Utopian to expect that an average householder will, all of a sudden, identify his interest with the interests of those hundreds of persons in the village or neighbourhood, who were total strangers to his life hitherto"

I am bothered by one or two aspects of the Patil report The Patil majority report very cheerfully sets about deciding pre-determined targets—how many co-operatives should be brought into existence within a certain number of years The target given is that there should be 10,000 co-operative farming societies where the land is pooled, one for each group of 50 villages, by 1960-61 If this process has to be voluntary, how is either the Patil delegation or anyone else in a position to know how many farmers are voluntarily going to give up their land within five years from now? Can we reconcile pre-determined targets with an honest acceptance of the voluntary principle ? I suggest that the man who starts setting about targets already starts thinking in terms of compulsion I am sorry to see that the majority report of the Patil delegation says on page 183

> "Every planned development involves a measure of compulsion"

The cat is out of the bag there. On this point, the best reply to Mr Patil is provided by Mr Gomulka He has made this very pomt that pre-determined targets and voluntary co-operation are inconsistent I quote from his October, 1956 speech

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram) Who is this Gomulka?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps the hon Member was not listening to the speech. He has already explained who he is.

Shri M. R Masani: Everyone knows who Gomulka is. He has said

> "Quantitative development of producers' co-operation cannot be planned because, on the basis of voluntary entry to co-operatives, this would mean the planning of growth in human consciousness, and that cannot be planned"

Here is a communist chief who, by his experience of ten years, has come to understand that you cannot plan the mind of the peasant, you cannot plan the pace at which you are going to deprive him of his land When people talk of so many thousands of farms in so many years and of bringing so many villages under the scope of co-operative farming, they are arrogating to themselves the democratic liberties of the peasantry in this country How can you decide how many farmers are going to surrender their land voluntarily? That is for the farmer to say, and I believe in his robust intelligence and in his commonsense I am very glad that in the

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last two days, evidence of realism has been available from speeches in this House. I was glad to hear Mr. Tangamani, a communist Member, say two or three days back last week that the minds of the villagers are not attuned to co-operative farming. Mr. S. K. Dey, the Minister for Community Development, yesterday said that there can be no short-cuts in our rural life. He went on to say—I took down his words, because they were so wise—that short-cuts in educating the rural masses will make education something different from what we had understood by education all those years. In other words, it would be indoctrination.

Therefore, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that there is a lot of work to be done, without taking this false path and moving that direction. Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission, said at Mussoorie this April:

> "Much progress remains to be made to achieve the idea of having a multi-purpose society for every village"

Is it not enough for our Agriculture Ministry and the Planning Commission to try and see that most of the villages in our country have a multi-purpose co-operative society? Surely there is room for all the enthusiasm for co-operation that they can possibily have; to go beyond that, to try to ge beyond that, is to stop being realistic in a matter of this nature.

I suggest, therefore, that we turn to countries like Japan and Denmark for an example. Our Prime Minister recently visited Denmark and I am sure he saw the happy way in which the Danish farmers enjoy having their own plot of land and also practice co-operation. I suggest that that is the true path: not the path which we are inclined to follow in our plans

श्री विभूति मिश्र (बगहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं फूड एंड एग्रिकलचर मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि जो उन्होंने बिहार का दौरा किया और वहां के हालात को देखा। बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने जब उनको बताया कि रबी की फसल नष्ट हो गई है तो वह वहां दौड़े हुए गए और वहां का दौरा किया और दौरा करने के बाद मेरा अंदाजा है कि ६०,००० टन गल्ला दिया जा चुका है। इसके अलावा उन्होंने उत्तर बिहार के लिए १५,००० टन गल्ला बीज के लिए भी दिया है। बिहार के बारे में जिस तत्परता तथा मुस्तैदी से उन्होंने काम किया है, उससे बिहार के लोगों को बहुत फायदा हुआ है और अगर वह ऐसा न करते तो बिहार में कहत पड़ गया होता।

सन् १९४९-५० में सारे हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत कहत पड़ा हुआ था। सभी सूबों में गल्ले की कमी थी और सरकार ने इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए काफी एफर्ट्स की और इस में वह कामयाब भी हुई। लेकिन उस वक्त सरकार ने किसी भी फूड इन्क्वायरी कमेटी की स्थापना नहीं की। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि सारे बिहार में थोड़ी सी गल्ले की कमी हो गई जिस को सरकार ने पूरा किया लेकिन यह जो फूड इनक्वायरी कमेटी की स्थापना की गई है, यह किस लिए की गई है। इस कमेटी में भी जहां पर फूड की कमी हुई है उस इलाके का एक भी नुमाइंदा नहीं लिया गया है। फूड की कमी बिहार में हुई और कुछ पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में हुई लेकिन वहां का एक भी मेम्बर इसमें नहीं लिया गया है और न ही इसमें कोई देहाती है। मेरे खयाल में बिहार की पापुलेशन कोई चार करोड़ और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की एक करोड़ से कम नहीं है, इससे ज्यादा की होगी। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ इस कमेटी में बम्बई के आदमी को आगे रखा गया है। इसके जो सभापति हैं वह किताबों का ज्ञान तो जरूर रखते हैं लेकिन खेती के

बारे में जो व्यावहारिक ज्ञान होना चाहिये वह उनको नहीं है । मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि इस कमेटी की क्या जरूरत थी । हमारे पास सब डाटा मौजूद है । हमें मालूम है कि कितना गल्ला पैदा होता है, कितने गल्ले की खपत होती है और दो चार प्रतिशत की गलती हो हो जाती है । अर्थशास्त्र की यह मानी हुई बात है कि दो चार प्रतिशत की कमी या बढ़ोतरी ही हो सकती है उन एस्टीमेट्स पर जो लगाये जाते हैं । जिस डाटा के आधार पर हमारी सरकार काम करती है उसके आधार पर वह कह सकती है कि यहां पर कमी है और यहां पर नहीं है । इस कमी को देखते हुए ही वह बाहर से गेहूं मंगा रही है और उस गल्ले के वितरण का काम कर रही है । इस कमेटी की स्थापना करने के बजाय यदि सरकार फूड एंड एग्रिकलचर कमेटी की स्थापना करती और उस को तीन महीनेके बजाय छ महीने में अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करने के लिए कहती और वह कमेटी सारे हिन्दुस्तान का दौरा करती और वह कमेटी यह देखती कि किस तरह की खेती की कमी है, कहां कौन सी चीज की आवश्यकता है और उस कमेटी द्वारा सुझाये गये तरीकों पर सरकार काम करती तो कहीं अच्छा होता । मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि आज फूड पैदा करने का सवाल है न कि उसके वितरण का । बांटने का काम तो कोई भी कर सकता है । मुझे आप रुपया पैसा दे दीजिये, मैं पांच मिनट के अन्दर बांट दूंगा । तो आज जो सवाल है वह अधिक पैदा करने का है । हमारे बहुत से विरोधी भाइयों ने तथा कांग्रेस वालों ने भी किताबें पढ़ कर डाटा पेश किया है । डाटा तो हमारे पास भी है और वह हमें फूड एंड एग्रिकलचर मिनिस्टरी की किताबों से भी प्राप्त हो सकता है । लेकिन डाटा की तो आवश्यकता भी नहीं है । हमको तो यह देखना है कि एक आदमी के लिए कितने अन्न की आवश्यकता होनी चाहिए । जब हम इसका पता लगा लेंगे तो हमें यह देखना होगा कि ३६ करोड़ लोगों के लिए कितने अन्न की आवश्यकता हो सकती है । अगर हम कहें कि एक आदमी को १४ आउंस खाने को चाहिये तो १४ आउंस के हिसाब से हम इसका अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि ३६ करोड़ आदमियों को खाने के लिए कितने अन्न की आवश्यकता होगी और हम कितना पैदा करते हैं और अगर कोई कमी रह जाती है तो वह कितनी रह जाती है और उस कमी को पूरा करने के तरीके हमें सोचने होंगे । इसके लिए तो किसी कमेटी की आवश्यकता नहीं थी । आज हमारी सरकार कहती है कि हमारे पास पैसे की कमी है और वह नए नए टैक्स लगाती जा रही है । नाना प्रकार के काम वह कर रही है । किस तरह से पैदावार को बढ़ाया जाए, अगर इसकी जांच करने के लिए कोई कमेटी बनाई जाती और वह गांव गांव जाती तो बात समझ में आ सकती थी ।

हमारे सामने जो डाटा पेश किया जाता है उसके आधार पर यह कहा जाता है कि पैदावार बढ़ गई है । लेकिन जो यह कमेटी बिठाई गई है, इससे तो जो होर्डिंग की प्रवृत्ति है, वह भी बढ़ गई दिखाई देती है । पिछले दिनों मैं मोतीहारी रेलवे स्टेशन पर जब था तो मुझ से लोगों ने कहा कि क्या कहर पड़ गया है जो सरकार को कमेटी बिठाने की आवश्यकता महसूस हो गई है । इससे तो होर्डिंग की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ेगी, ऐसा मेरा विचार है । इसलिए सरकार को कमेटी बिठाने की जरूरत नहीं थी ।

अभी किसी भाई ने कहा कि बेमुल्का के मुल्क में हम लोग चले जाते हैं तथा दूसरे देशों का दौरा हम लोग करते हैं और सारी दुनिया घूम आते हैं मगर हम अपने गांवों में जाकर वहां की हालत को नहीं देखते हैं । मैं एक किसान हूं । मुझे आप खाद दे दीजिये, पानी दे दीजिये और खेत दे दीजिये और आप देखिये कि मैं कितनी पैदावार बढ़ा देता हूं । इसके साथ बैलों की आवश्यकता होती है लेकिन वे तो मेरे पास हैं ही । खेती करने के लिए अगर खाद, पानी और बैल हों तो फिर उसके बाद अगर बीज कमजोर भी रहे तो

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

ये जो तीन चीजें है ये बीज को मजबूत कर देंगी। जिस तरह किसी कमजोर आदमी को अच्छा खाना खिलाया जाए तो वह मजबूत हो जाता है उसी तरह से यह जो बीज कमजोर होगा, यह भी अच्छी खाद, अच्छे पानी और अच्छे बैलों से मजबूत हो जाएगा। ये तीन चार चीजें जब तक नही होंगी तब तक आप चाहे दुनिया घूम आइये, चाइना घूम आइये, पोलैंड हो आइये, डेनमार्क हो आइये, कुछ भी फायदा नही होगा। आप इन सब मुल्कों में तो जाते हैं लेकिन गांवों में जाना पसन्द नही करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप गांव में जायें, वहां की हालत को देखें और जिन चीजों की वहां पर आवश्यकता है उनको मुहैया करें, तो आप देखेंगे कि किस तरह से पैदावार बढ़ती है। एक बात मैं चाहता हू और वह यह कि सरकार को मजबूती से काम लेना चाहिए। फूड का क्राइसिस नही लेकिन हमारे कम्युनिस्ट और सोशलिस्ट भाई कहते है कि क्राइसिस आ गया है। शहरो की तो यह हालत है कि अगर आज जितना आटा एक रुपये में खरीदा जाता है अगर कल उसके लिए सवा रुपया देना पड़ जाता है तो उसी दिन हल्ला मच जाता है। अगर चार पैसे किसान के पास चले जाते है तो हल्ला मचाना शुरू कर दिया जाता है। अखबार शहरों से निकलते है और अखबारो को हमारी सरकार पढ़ती है, गांवों में तो ये जाते नही हैं और गांव की स्थिति को कोई देखता नही है और बिना उस स्थिति को देखे जब हल्ला मच जाता है तो सरकार घबरा जाती है। मैं कहता हूं कि घबराने की कोई जरूरत नही है। सरकार को शान्त भाव से इस पर विचार करना होगा कि अन्न की पैदावार कैसे बढ़े। देश को सब से अधिक दो चीजो की ही आवश्यकता होती है, एक तो देश की रक्षा के लिए उसे फौज चाहिये और दूसरे जनता को खिलाने के खाना चाहिए। पढ़ाई लिखाई हो या न हो, सड़कें बनें या न बनें, ये अलग चीजें है। लेकिन प्रधान चीजें दो ही है, एक तो फौज और दूसरा अन्न। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि एग्रिकल्चर की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए कमेटी बनाई जानी चाहिये थी, गांव गांव में जाना चाहिये था और देखना चाहिये था कि हमारी पैदावार कैसे बढ़ सकती है। मैं चाहता हू कि जब तक पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार इंतिजाम न करे, तब तक दूसरा कोई काम न करे। मैं बताता हूं कि हमारे यहां एक गंडक प्राजैक्ट है जिसके पूरा हो जाने पर ईस्टर्न उत्तर प्रदेश तथा सारे बिहार दोनों के फूड प्राबलेम साल्व हो जायेंगे। इससे १ करोड़ ८१ लाख मन गल्ला वहा पैदा होगा। इस पर मेरा अनुमान है कोई २७ करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा। लेकिन इसको सरकार करती नही है। २७ करोड़ रुपया खर्च न कर के सरकार ४० करोड़ रुपया सबसिडी के तौर पर खर्च कर रही है। अगर बिहार में सरकार इस योजना को पूरा कर दे तो वहा का जो डिफिसिट है वह पूरा हो जाएगा।

आज मैं देख रहा हूं कि किसानों की कोई इंसेंटिव नही है, कोई एनकरेजमेंट नही है, उनमें कोई उत्साह नही है जिस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि वे अधिक पैदा नही कर रहे हैं। अगर आप किसान को अधिक पैदा करने के लिए रुपया दे दे, कर्जा दे दें, खाद दे दे, बैल दे दें, बीज दे दें, पानी दे दे तो आप देखें कि कितना अधिक वह पैदा कर के आपको दिखाता है। यह न करके हम सारी दुनिया का चक्कर लगाते फिर रहे हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वाधीन होने से पहले जब हमारे नेता बार बार दूसरे मुल्को मे जाया करते थे, तो महात्मा गांधी उनसे कहा करते थे कि यहीं पर तुम लोगो को जगाओ और आजादी आप से आप आ जायेगी। आज भी मैं कहता हूं कि बाहर जाने से कोई फायदा नही है, आप गाव गांव मे जाइये, वहा पर देखिये कि किस चीज की कमी है और उस कमी को पूरा करिये और उनको खाद दीजिये, पानी दीजिये, बीज दीजिये तथा और जिन जिन चीजों की

उनको आवश्यकतायें हैं, वे दीजिये। एक बात जिसकी कि ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं वह खाद्यान्न की प्राइस का मामला है। होता यह है कि अगर आटा पहले रुपये का डाई सेर मिलता था अब अगर वह सवा दो सेर का मिलने लगे तो लोग घबड़ा जाते हैं और एक शोर सा मचने लगता है। ४, ६ पैसा अगर किसानों को मुनाफ़ा मिलने लगे तो सारे लोग घबड़ा जाते हैं। किसान तो मेन हैं उनको कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। कांग्रेस में हम किसान ८० फ़ीसदी हैं और अगर हम वहां पर उनके लिए कोई आवाज उठाते हैं या मांग बुलन्द करते हैं तो यह कहा जायगा कि यह तो कांग्रेस नहीं किसान सभा हो गयी। इसके विपरीत हम देखते हैं कि शहरों में जो रहते हैं हालांकि वह केवल २० प्रतिशत हैं पोस्टमैन आदि, लेकिन चूंकि वोकल होते हैं और अखबारों आदि के जरिए प्रचार और शोर मचाते हैं तो सरकार उनकी बात को सुनती है। मुझे यह चीज बड़े अफ़सोस के साथ कहनी पड़ती है कि ८० फ़ीसदी किसानों का इटरेस्ट आज कोई नहीं देखता। हमारी मुश्किल यह है कि अब चूंकि कांग्रेस की सरकार हो गई है और अगर हम उनके वास्ते कुछ हल्ला करते हैं तो यह शिकायत की जाती है कि आप तो बहुत कुछ बोल रहे हैं लेकिन वे नहीं बोल रहे हैं। आज किसानों का इटरेस्ट ओवरलुक हो जाता है। कपड़े, सीमेंट, लोहे, आदि चीजों के दाम बढ़ गये, स्कूलों की फ़ीस बढ़ गयी, कागज पत्तर के दाम बढ़ गये और रेलवे का भाड़ा बढ़ गया तो उसी अनुपात से आप गल्ले का दाम बढ़ाइये। आखिर जब और सब चीजों के दामों में बढ़ोत्तरी होती है तो गल्ले पर भी तो उसका असर पड़ना चाहिए।

अब जूट के बारे में मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि वह हमारे यहां १६ रुपये से २० रुपये मन के हिसाब से बिकेगा। उसका अब हमारे यहां समय आ गया है। २० रुपये मन के हिसाब से वे हम से जूट खरीदते हैं और बाद में मिल वाले उस से ४० बोरे बना कर ४० रुपये में उसको बेचते हैं। २० रुपये उनको मुनाफ़े के तौर पर बचते हैं। जब जूट का यह हाल है तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि फिनिश्ड गुड्स में कितना अधिक वे लोग मुनाफ़ा कमाते होंगे। क़रीब करीब यही हाल कौटेन का है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे जैन साहब जो कि हमारे इटरेस्ट को गार्ड करने वाले हैं वे जो रा मैटीरियल किसान पैदा करते हैं और जो उसका फिनिश्ड गुड्स तैयार होता है उसका हिसाब ठीक तरीके से बैठाये, तभी किसानों के साथ न्याय हो सकेगा अन्यथा नहीं।

एक बात की ओर मैं विशेष रूप से मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। पता नहीं क्या बात हुई कि ईस्टर्न यू० पी० और बिहार में शुगरकेन की रिकवरी कम हो गई है। मुझे खतरा मालूम होता है कि कहीं आगे चल कर के गन्ने का दाम कम न हो जाय इसलिए मैं अपने फुड एंड एग्रीकलचर के मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे इस चीज का ध्यान रखें कि गन्ने का दाम कम न होने पाये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस खेल के काम में कुछ चालाक आदमी हैं जो मौडेल खाद ले लेते हैं और उनके पास गन्ने की अच्छी वैराइटी होती है और वे चाहते हैं कि गन्ने का दाम रिकवरी के ऊपर तय हो। मैं चाहता हूं कि जब तक प्रत्येक किसान को समान रूप से अच्छा बीज, अच्छी खाद और अन्य जरूरी साधन उपलब्ध न हों तब तक गन्ने का दाम रिकवरी के ऊपर न रखा जाय क्योंकि उस पर हमारा कोई कंट्रोल नहीं होता और रिकवरी का हिसाब मिल वालों का रहता है और चूंकि अब के यह कहा जा रहा है कि रिकवरी कम हो गई है इसलिए मैं इसको गार्ड करना चाहता हूं कि गन्ने का दाम कम न होने पाये।

मैं चाहता हूं कि जूट का मिनिमम प्राइस सरकार फ़िक्स करे जैसे कि कौटेन का किया है। कौटेन का मिनिमम प्राइस ठीक है,

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गन्ने की प्राइस ठीक है, उसी तरीके से जूट पैरिशेबुल गुड्स नही है और सरकार को चाहिए कि जूट का दाम ठीक करे। इस जूट के काम मे कलकत्ते में २०, २५ परिवार रहते है उन्ही में मिल बांट होती है और वही सारे जूट व्यवसाय का फायदा उठाते हैं और हम गरीब किसान बेवकूफ बन जाते है और मारें जाते है। हम से कहा जाता है कि तुम लोग जूट बाजार में लाओ और जब हम लोग दस, दस और बीस बीस कोस के फ़ासला तय करके अपना माल लेकर उनके पास जाते है और अगर इसी बीच कलकत्ते से तार आ गया कि बाजार बन्द है तो हम से कह दिया जाता है कि भाई आजकल जूट का हिसाब ठीक नही है इसलिए हम तुमको इतने से ज्यादा दाम नही दे सकते और उन किसानो को जो इतना फ़ासला चल कर के और मुसीबत उठा कर के अपना माल ढो करके लाये हैं लाचार होकर जो भाव वह चाहते हैं बेचना पडता है और २ रुपये या ३ रुपये कम पर अपना माल बेच कर चले आते है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हू कि सरकार इस जूट के व्यवसाय मे जो किसानो के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है और उनको जो उचित मुनाफा मिलना चाहिए वह नही मिल पा रहा है उसको दिलाने के लिए इस ओर ध्यान दे और उसकी समुचित व्यवस्था करे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अब माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात को जल्दी समाप्त करे। उनका समय करीब करीब खत्म हो चला है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे पाच मिनट का समय और देने की कृपा की जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My difficulty is that I have got about 50 names Hon Members can appreciate how many can be accommodated

An Hon. Member: Fifteen or fifty"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Fifty names have been sent on to me. How to accommodate them? We have got a very short time. At 3-15 the Minister is to be called

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): The time may be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If every time we go on extending the time, we shall not be able to finish the work within the over-all time-limit we have placed upon ourselves. That will be the difficulty If the hon. Members agree, we might restrict the limit to ten minutes.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is for the House to decide I do not place a limit

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Food is more important than anything else.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): The Speaker also held out hopes that at least for the future time will be extended

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For the future we shall see For the present we have to decide

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It may be limited to ten minutes

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon Member should stick to the time limit When a ring is given, some hon Members do not care for that, they ignore it altogether A second and even a third ring is given and then too they are not inclined to finish Then oral requests have to be made It would be better if they kindly respond to the ring I will ring after eight minutes and a second ring after ten minutes should suffice I hope the hon Members will agree to that.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Yes, Sir.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Even then, I do not think, it will be possible to accommodate even half the number.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is correct. If any other remedy is suggested, I am ready to follow it.

Shri A. C. Guha: There are some Ministries which have been allotted only one hour or so. I do not think it will be possible to discuss any Ministry in one hour. Those Ministries may be as well dropped.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps there might be other hon. Members who might be more interested in those Ministries and it is not possible to do that against their wishes. That would also create a difficulty.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakinada-Reserved-Sch. Castes): Anyhow, the debate goes up to 4 O'Clock this evening and there are 1½ hours more left. I think those 1½ hours may be allotted to this Ministry. Then it will meet all contingencies.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have extended the time of other Ministries also. If we extend the time of every Ministry it will not be possible to finish the whole work within the overall limit.

I hope Shri Bibhuti Mishra will conclude now with a minute.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I request five minutes should be given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the House has given a decision. I have already given him 15 minutes. Otherwise he will get only ten minutes.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : भूमि सुधार का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है उसके बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि हमारे यहां चूक बटाई बिल पास हो गया है इसलिए पैदावार में कमी हुई है। दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि फूड एंड एग्रीकलचर का जो काम है यह तो सारा का सारा प्रान्तीय सरकारों के पास रहे अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास रहे, आधा तीतर आधा बटेर नहीं होना चाहिए। जैसा मैंने पहले भी जिक्र किया था कि जिस तरह से देश की रक्षा के लिए सेना की आवश्यकता है वैसे ही महत्व का प्रश्न देशवासियों के लिए समुचित भोजन का प्रबन्ध करना है। मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र की सरकार ही सारे डिपार्टमेंट को ले ले और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के जिम्मे यह काम न रहे। फूड एंड एग्रीकलचर की पूरी जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार अपने ऊपर ले ले और दो जगह पर ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण काम का बंटा होना कुछ ठीक नहीं मालूम होता है।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रिपोर्ट में कोआपरेटिव फ़ार्मिंग का बड़ा शोर है लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार उस सम्बन्ध में बड़ी सावधानी से क़दम उठाये क्योंकि जमीन का मामला ऐसा नाजुक होता है कि जरा सी किसी की अगर मेड़ कट जाती है तो लोग मरने मारने पर उतारू हो जाते हैं और अक्सर जानें चली जाती हैं। सब लोग अपनी अपनी जमीनों को एक में मिला कर के बड़े पैमाने पर कोआपरेटिव फ़ार्मिंग करें, यह देखने में तो बड़ा आसान और लाभप्रद मालूम होता है लेकिन इस में बड़ी दिक्कतें आगे चल कर खड़ी हो जाती हैं। अब मैं ग़रीब आदमी हूं, मेरी औरत है और चार पांच बच्चे हैं, मैं हल चला करके और रात दिन मेहनत कर के अपनी थोड़ी सी जमीन जोत कर किसी तरह गुजर बसर कर लेता हूं लेकिन जब वही जमीन कोआपरेटिव फ़ार्मिंग में चली जायेगी तो मेरा क्या बनेगा और मुझे तो नामुमकिन मालूम देता है कि वह कोआपरेटिव फ़ार्मिंग का काम सफलतापूर्वक चल सके। इसलिए अन्त में और अधिक न कह करके मुझे यही कहना है कि अपने देश की स्थिति को देखते हुए हमें सावधानी के साथ इस कोआपरेटिव फ़ार्मिंग को अपने यहां चालू करना चाहिए अन्यथा बड़ी गड़बड़ हो जायगी।

Shri Ranga (Tenali): I am extremely unhappy at the turn this fixing of time for the debate has taken, also unexpectedly so far as I am concerned I had reserved myself all this time without attempting to rise and speak on any other Ministry in the hope that I might be able to have at least half

[Shri Ranga]

an hour to make my case against two of the policies that are being threatened to be followed by the Government. In regard to our peasants in this country. One is the new enthusiasm that my hon. friend the Minister of Food and Agriculture has developed, I do not know on what persuasion, for what is known as co-operative farming. The other is the new fright into which he has got in, I do not know under what pressure and from what directions, in regard to the agricultural prices that are prevailing in this country.

In both these directions, I think this country is being ill served by the Food and Agriculture Ministry, even if I am not prepared just now to include the whole of the Cabinet.

Having said that, I would like to warn Government that I was the lonely person, the only one person, who had voted against the Five Year Plan when it came up for discussion in the other House some years ago, a few days before I was being asked to rejoin the Congress. I was then the leader of the Krishak Lok Party, and I went into the Opposition, on that vote, in order to record my wholehearted and convinced opposition to the threatened policy that Government was then trying to impose on the country and make Parliament also give its assent to the policy of carrying on a national campaign for converting crores and crores of our small peasants in this country into wage-slaves, by making them all members of co-operative aggregations of management and placing them at the mercies of the supervisors, managers, engineers, and technicians and all other types of know-how experts, and making them all work to the order, possibly in a worse manner, than what has come to prevail in China.

I warned the Government on that occasion. I warn them today. I am not afraid that the hundred million peasants in this country are going to be successfully forced and coerced by this Government or by any other Government. Such peasants have made the Soviet Government bend on its knees. Such peasants are making today the Soviet Governments of the South-East European countries bend on their knees. And those peasants will succeed even in China. If my hon. friends were to be free to place before us the latest reports that they have received or that they are receiving from our own Embassy in China and other friends that they have in China, about the prospects of agricultural production from their co-operative sector, then, I know, this House would have a different story.

Having said that, I would like to tell them also that when I was rejoining the Congress, there were two phases, the earlier and the later. The later one was the final one. At the earlier stage, I made it perfectly clear to the then General Secretary of the Congress, and through him, the Congress President also, namely Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.....

Shri B. S. Murthy: On a point of order. Is it relevant to the purpose of this debate that party-politics should be brought in?

Shri Ranga: I made it perfectly clear that I would be prepared to join the Congress, and I was considering the question of joining the Congress only subject to this, that I would not be forced to vote in favour of the liquidation of the peasantry in this country. And finally, when I was joining it, again....

Shri Goray: How are we concerned with what happened between the hon. Member and the Congress?

Shri Ranga: This is for the whole country.....I said the same thing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is quite right that he did so, and this is for the whole of the country. But it would be rather more relevant if the hon. Member confined himself to the Demands and the cut motions that are now under discussion. The hon. Member might state the policy. But whether he joined on a particular condition or not would not be very relevant.

Shri Ranga: That is my policy. That is my belief. My belief is that I am pursuing the line of public work that I am carrying on in this country in order, among other things, to protect the interests of more than 60 million peasant families, who own their own holdings, or who rent others' holdings or fields, but who, nevertheless, carry on their cultivation as tenant-farmers all on their own, without being bossed over by anybody else, without being supervised, conducted and turned into wage-slaves by any other bosses.

I wish to warn Government that it would be better for the Government of the present day to be a little careful, even if they cannot be very wise in their dealings with peasants in this country. Only the other day, the Prime Minister was saying in another place that the greatest degree of support that they got during the last elections was from the countryside, which means the peasant. I do not want them to forget those people. You may have, as Ministers, plenty of influence in this country, but some of us who do not happen to be Ministers also possess some influence; and my influence, I can tell you, is derived mostly from the peasants and is also over the peasants. And I speak for them.

I can assure Government that the peasants are not on their bended knees in order to request these Ministers, 'Please do not liquidate us'. In Poland, Gomulka has shown to the rest of the world that peasants cannot be trifled with. In Hungary too, the Hungarian revolution has shown to the friends of these friends here that the peasants cannot be trifled with. I do not want the Indian peasants to be frightened by the statements from the 'heighty and the mighty' that if the peasants are not going to be reasonably obedient and march into these co-operatives, force will have to be used. That was how it was said.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Who said that?

Shri Ranga: I would like my hon. friend to look into it. I was shocked to see that. But that is not the way to deal with peasants.

Shri A. P. Jain: Who said so?

Shri Ranga: You know; I suppose you were there at the Calcutta AICC meeting.

Shri Tyagi: I submit that the reference to the AICC is not relevant. Anybody might make any irrelevant speech at the AICC meeting. That has nothing to do with this Parliament.

Shri Ranga: They were more important than my hon. friend when he was in Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No reference should be made to what happened there. But the hon. Member had not disclosed what that source was. He was questioned, and he has now come out with this statement that it happened there. He was only saying that some important person had made that remark, but we never knew where it had been made. But no references need so be made to what happened inside.

Shri Tyagi: I can understand if it had been made by the Treasury Benches.

Shri Ranga: I am very glad that my hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani has made his speech this morning. I am entirely in agreement with that speech I do not wish to traverse that ground. But I can say in addition to that that peasant economy any day can deliver the goods better and more satisfactorily and more in the interests of the country, more in the immediate interests of this particular Plan than the co-operative farming with which so many of our planners there at one sector of the Rashtrapati Bhavan and our Ministers seem to have fallen in love.

I have decided, on behalf of the Federation of Rural People's Organisation and also on behalf of the Bharat Kisan Sammelan, to launch a campaign, called the four-piece campaign, that is, to make an appeal t

[Shri Ranga]

the peasants, or to make the peasants make an appeal to themselves, 'Ye peasants' Produce more to protect yourselves from all these great authorities and powerful people who are ill-stalled in these *gadis*, and also to protect the nation' That is the four-piece campaign Now, I am going to launch this programme If my hon friends do not think it beneath their dignity from these gilded chairs to come and co-operate with us, non-officials, they are welcome to do so

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I invite the co-operation of this Government I invited the previous Government's co-operation also for what is known as the Grow More Food Campaign which I launched in 1942 Later on the Government of India came to develop it in 1945 and 1946 But the unfortunate thing was that these friends did not realise the importance of what is known as the index of irregularities in agriculture One economist has very carefully called it the index of irregularities, because from year to year our production goes on varying He calls it seasonal index and also index of irregularity in agricultural production, on page 47 of the *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics* They did not study that, with the result they became over-enthusiastic And just because they found one swallow for one summer, because they found some semblance of a 'summer' or of a surplus, they came to our House and asked our permission to export rice and gave up all their Grow More Food Campaign, and their grants also were given up Think of the short-sightedness of the Government they gave up their Grow More Food Campaign and the grants I want them to reinstate this Grow More Food Campaign as well as the grants. Let them come and co-operate with our peasants and compete with them in producing more and more

Here in this book *Agricultural Situation in India* the position as a result of accepting certain suggestions is given One of the suggestions made by one of us which the Government was good enough to adopt was the issue of prizes for crop production And they found these results: the figures of production were, in Bombay 160 maunds per acre, Madras 107 maunds per acre, Kerala 128 maunds per acre, Mysore 150 maunds per acre, Coorg 100 maunds per acre. These are States where there was the ryotwari system, peasant proprietorship, family farm production—not for one or two centuries but for many centuries On the other hand the production in the other States, where they have had these zamindari and talukdari and all the other intermediary systems of land tenure for centuries and centuries, was very low Only in the last seven or eight years that intermediary system has been abolished by the Congress Ministries in the States All credit to them And in U P, the State of my hon friend the Cabinet Minister for this Ministry, these bhoomidari rights of ownership are just now being handed over to the peasants You want to erase all that you write on a paper, on their pattas, even before the ink is dry? Is that the idea of the Government? I cannot understand Millions of people, hundreds of millions of individuals all over the country, are becoming owners of their lands at long last, after centuries of denial of their ownership of the land And you want to deny them that?

This is what Soviet Russia had done. They promised small holdings for the peasants They got their help in the 1917 revolution, but 1924 every peasant had been deprived of his holdings and turned into a wage-slave, and collectivisation was brought in—with what results, everybody knows. You want to do that again There they did it in the name of totalitarianism. You want to do it in the name of democracy How dare you do that? How courageous you are!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would do it now!

Shri Ranga: Well, Sir, I am very glad you would not do it, and I hope you are speaking for the conscience of the Government also

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. I am speaking for myself, that the hon Member should address the Chair

Shri Ranga. That is what I am saying to you, Sir

Having said this, I wish to assure them that I am convinced by my observations, by my scientific study of economics, by my study of the actual working of the farmers and farms themselves, that with peasant farming, family farming, even if a man does not own it—several hundreds of thousands of Harijans, Depressed Classes and Backward Classes today are owning one acre or half an acre which they have got with the help of *Bhoodan* in certain areas—they are able to produce more per acre—not per every person, because we have too many people and they can always produce more than by your so-called co-operative farming And what has been the experience of these people? During the last four or five years they had two hundred experiments, two hundred farms And every where they have failed There was a South East Asia Regional Conference of the F A O in Bandung last year All the experts had gathered there They pooled their experience and came to the conclusion that co-operative farming is not the right thing Who am I to speak in this manner? And when I warn you not to launch upon a national campaign against the peasants, I am not an opponent of co-operation I have been building up co-operatives in my own district, in my own State, and all over India I have been encouraging peasants to go into co-operatives But when we ask people to go into co-operatives, just as you say that "water is good, but do not drink too much of it till you die", here also in regard to co-operation, you cannot have too much of co-operation There is a limit beyond which you cannot have co-operation I say, have your co-operation by all means for all the activities of the peasants except on his farm in the organisation of the family labour, in the utilisation of the family labour in carrying on his farming activities If you interfere in that, then what will happen is, as is happening in China and in all the other countries, you will be forced sooner or later to give to each one of your own collectivisation one or two or three acres of land, call it orchard or backyard or kitchen garden, and make him work and slave night and day after he puts in seven hours' work on your farm And he will work on Sunday also I saw in Soviet Russia they work on Sunday also on their farms when they are supposed to have a holiday, with the result that the peasants in Russia do not have a holiday They are forced to work for ten or twelve hours on a Sunday, because they must supplement a little the inadequate wages they are paid on a collective farm

I can say much more, but you have rung the bell and therefore I switch on to another subject, and it is this. They have appointed hundreds of committees

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have rung the bell after seventeen minutes

Shri Ranga. If you want me to sit down, I am prepared to do so But I would like to say it is a most extraordinary thing that this Government has appointed a committee on which there is no accredited representative of the peasants And this committee has to deal with peasants That is the way Because, they have gained the votes of the peasants. Their work is over and they can be dispensed with! Two years ago when prices fell down there was no committee to protect them Now it is said the prices have gone up. I was glad that Shri Viswanatha Reddy was able to

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prove yesterday that the prices today are no more than what they were two years ago, and yet there was a cry. They appoint a committee, and the committee consists of friends of that point of view which favours controls, lower prices, etc. and which does not favour the peasants anyhow. How would you create....

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Is it thought-reading by my hon. friend? How does he know the opinions of the Members there?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I observed yesterday that the beauty of the Parliamentary system is that we have to hear and be patient even with those views with which we do not agree and which are conflicting. Therefore, whatever opinions the hon. Member might have, we have to listen to what he says. Now I would request the hon. Member to conclude his speech.

Shri Ranga: I am concluding, Sir by repeating what I have said in the beginning, that so far as my voice counts in this country, I am opposed to these two policies that Government wishes to pursue in this country.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I propose to confine myself to one aspect of the food problem, namely, the question of the failure of the Government to arrest the rising prices of foodgrains.

In the first place it appears to me that the statistics with regard to food production are completely unreliable. If we turn to the statement which the hon. the Food Minister made in May last, we find that he stated then that the production so far as rice, wheat etc. was concerned, was practically record production; and he said in regard to 1956-57, the production based on the provisional advance estimate was 54·8 million tons. At the same, the printed matter circulated to the hon. Members, mentioned the same estimate as 56 million tons. It is really difficult to understand which of the two figures the Government desires the hon. Members to believe and work upon.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I inform the hon. Member that the latest figures are the revised and final figures and they are correct. The earlier figures were only provisional.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Still, I do not understand because the figures provided on 31st March are 56 millions and that given by the hon. Minister is 54 millions. Shall I take it that the hon. Minister's figures are correct and that the figures given in the Government publication are incorrect?

Shri A. P. Jain: They were the earlier figures and not the later figures. The earlier figures were provisional.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Then, it is a sad commentary. Within 2 months they have had to change their estimates so that there is a difference of 1½ million tons.

In the first place, let me point out that the explanations which the Government have offered with regard to their inability to arrest the rise in prices of foodgrains are absolutely unconvincing. The hon. Food Minister has said that this is due to damage to crops in Bihar and because of the rising demand with increasing purchasing power and the steadily rising preferential demand for superior grains. He has also stated that this is due to the holding back of stocks by peasants because they get advances from co-operative societies and the shrinking of marketable surplus on account of the higher agricultural prices. All these reasons are merely eye-washes, as I shall presently show.

If we examine these reasons it will be seen that if it was really due to the rising demand with increasing purchasing power, then, when in 1953-54, the harvest was good when only 47 million tons of foodgrains were produced and the prices fell, where

did the rising purchasing power of the peasants or public? It is surprising that it is alleged that with 54 million tons of foodgrains today, the prices are sky-rocketing and when the production was only 47 million tons, the prices fell so low, that the Government had to introduce the 'price support' policy. How does the hon. Minister explain this? Does the hon. Minister desire this House to believe that in the space of two years, the purchasing power of the masses has gone so high that they absorb all the difference between 47 million and 54 millions and still the Government is unable to check the prices?

Sir, I submit that the statistics supplied to us are totally inadequate and I shall not be surprised if instead of 54 million tons, this country has not even produced 50 million tons. Why does this inflated estimate come before this House? Because Government have spent hundreds of crores on food production and Government has to justify results. The officers below have got to show that a crore of rupees spent on agriculture had produced results. How do they show it? They show the results on paper. But, because whatever foodgrains are produced are subjected to the law of demand and supply, the facts become clear. If today we had in this country, 54 million tons of grain plus the programme of imports, there would not have been this price inflation that we are seeing. I submit the statistics are totally wrong. The House and the country is being supplied with inflated figures only to show that the Grow More Food Campaign money has been well spent and that the amount during the First Five Year Plan has been well spent when we know it has gone down the drain without producing any adequate results.

Now, what are the steps that Government have taken for price reduction? Stopping of exports from January, 1956. There has been no internal purchase by Government and they have restricted bank credits so that banks do not advance moneys or advance them in a limited measure against foodcrops except during the season when the foodcrops have to be moved. They have cordoned off Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. The Government supply wheat flour to mills, placing restrictions on the sale of their products, open fair-price shops and they have got long-term contracts with U.S.A. and with Burma for the supply of wheat and rice. Let us examine how far these measures work.

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Stopping exports since January, 1956, I think even a fool would have taken this measure when the price-rocketing was there. I can give no exceptional credit to Government for that. There cannot be any internal purchase of grain by Government because it can only be done during a period of 'price support'. Then, restriction of bank credit. This is a half-hearted measure. Why could not credit be stopped altogether? Cordoning of Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. This is a regular farce. May I tell the hon. Minister in charge that so far as Bombay is concerned, daily indigenous wheat is coming up, thousands of maunds, and this Government is unable to check it because it is humanly impossible and physically impossible to check it. Hundreds of trucks come into Bombay every day. It is impossible to do that with

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[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

the result that today indigenous wheat and rice are selling between Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 per maund in Bombay. Why? For the simple reason that we are supplying all these fair-price shops with American wheat the quality of which is utterly inferior when compared to the indigenous stuff or even the Australian stuff. The people do not desire to buy this American wheat with the result that they prefer to buy in the black-market at black-

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market price. In this way, wheat is available in the so-called cordoned off cities. I submit that all the measures which the Government have taken for arresting price have failed; even the fair-price shops 29,000 in number—are not even adequately stocked with even American wheat and what is more they have not enough of these shops in the whole country.

Let us come to this conclusion. We are not here to condemn Government. We are here to find out what immediately can be done to relieve this pressure on foodgrains. We have been setting up major irrigation works, minor irrigation works and so on; and we have been spending hundreds of crores of rupees on all that. The immediate requirement of the country—at the moment—is not what has to be done about co-operative farming but how are the prices to be arrested immediately. I tell this Government, divert and turn a part of your investments from major irrigation works immediately to production of better seeds and provision of sufficient manure.

An Hon. Member: Wastage of money.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I point out that manure is not supplied to peasants in time. I have heard complaints from my constituency. Monsoon has set in and the farmers have paid in advance the price of manure but no manure is forthcoming. May I point out this? We require a great deal of fertilizers to be imported. We have a programme of purchasing wheat. We should have fertilizers also imported and we should see that they are distributed in a manner so that people can get fertilizers in time. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Minister to divert your funds to the production of improved seeds, and manure because these two items taken together will achieve results. The results of the first Five Year Plan show that the yield in produce has been practically equal to the yield from the amount spent on major irrigation works. Therefore, diversion of funds to this will get quicker results. That is necessary.

I appeal to the hon. Minister to regard our comments as not merely coming from the Opposition and intended only to lower the prestige of Government in the eyes of the public but we really mean business. We are out to co-operate with the Government and help because the food problem is a national problem and it has got to be above all party politics. Of course a committee is already examining the problem. I do not know how long the committee will take. But much more drastic measures than what the Government have so far taken are required if at all the rise in prices has to be arrested. I must tell the hon. Minister that the community is spending a substantial portion of expenditure in domestic purchases and unless the problem is solved you will find difficulties coming up in the form of strikes and other disturbances and afterwards you will appeal to the patriotism of the country not to have strikes.

May I tell the hon. Minister that he must perform his duty and then only ask the other members of the public and the workers to be patriotic?

श्री मुनाझुनवाला (बागलपुर). सभापति महोदय, मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमें राजनैतिक स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त किए हुए दस साल हो गए हैं लेकिन हमने अभी तक आर्थिक स्वाधीनता प्राप्त नहीं की है। जितनी देरी आर्थिक स्वाधीनता प्राप्त करने में लग रही है, उतना ही हम नीचे की ओर खिसकते जा रहे हैं।

सन् १९४७ में महात्मा गांधी जी ने कहा था कि चाहे हम भूखों मर जायें परन्तु हम लोगों को बाहर से अन्न नहीं मंगाना चाहिये। लेकिन आज हम क्या देख रहे हैं? आज हम देख रहे हैं कि बाहर से अन्न

अन्न भी आ रहा है, घी भी आ रहा है, दूध भी आ रहा है । दूध, घी बाहर से नहीं आता था मगर अब दूध मंगाने की भी अवस्था उत्पन्न हो रही है। पहले देहातों में जब हम लोग जाया करते थे तो हमको दूध, मलाई, दही आदि काफी मात्रा में मिल जाता था मगर अब जो हमें मिलता है वह है सोडा वाटर, लैम्नेड, बीड़ी आदि । आजकल इन चीजों की ही भरमार है । हम लोग १९४७ से १९५४ तक ११७८ करोड़ रुपये का अन्न बाहर से मंगा चुके है और उसके ऊपर हम लोगों ने १८१ करोड रुपया बतौर सबसिडी के खर्च किये हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त इसमें से कितना माल ऐसा है जो खराब हो गया है, कितना माल ऐसा है जो लोगों को दिया जाता है परन्तु वे उसे लेना तथा खाना नहीं चाहते है, इसका कोई हिसाब नहीं है इतना होने पर भी हमारी जो बाहर से अन्न मंगाने की भूख है, वह शान्त नहीं हो पा रही है । आज हम फारेन एक्सचेंज के लिए हाहाकार कर रहे है और सोच रहे है कि किस तरह से सैकिंड फाइव यीर प्लान (द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना) को हम सक्सैस (सफलीभूत) बनाये । हमने ऐसी अवस्था पैदा कर दी है या यों कहिये कि ऐसी अवस्था पैदा हो गई है कि हमें अभी भी बाहर से अन्न मंगाना पड़ रहा है । इसका एक कारण जो मुझे दिखाई देता है वह यह है कि जो चीज हमारे यहा है, उसकी ओर हम लोगो का ध्यान नहीं जाता है । हम दूसरे मुल्कों को डेलिगेशंस (शिष्टमंडल) भेजते है, वहा की चीजे देख उसका अनुकरण करने पर ही अपना ध्यान देते है यद्यपि वह चीज यहा की परिस्थिति के अनुकूल नहीं है ये डेलिगेशंस जब वापिस आते है तो अपनी रिपोर्ट गवर्नमेंट को भेजते है और जो गवर्नमेंट का समय है वह उस रिपोर्ट को बाचने में तथा देखने में ही व्यतीत हो जाता है और यह देखने में ही गुजर जाता है कि यह चीज यहां पर लागू होगी या नहीं । अभी मसानी साहब ने कहा कि पाटिल साहब कहते हैं कि इतने दिनों के अन्दर इतनी को-ओप्रेटिव्स तो हो ही जानी चाहियें जबकि प्लानिंग कमिशन ने यह कहा है कि अगर को-ओप्रेटिव्स (सहकारी खेत) हो तो वालंटरी बेसिस पर हों। इसकी आर्गुमेंट (तर्क) उन्होंने यह दी कि दूसरे मुल्कों में को-ओप्रेटिव बेसिस पर जहां फार्मिंग हुआ है, वहां का यह नतीजा रहा है और जहां पर जो व्यक्तिगत फार्म पर लोगों वे खेती की उसका यह नतीजा रहा है । ये सब आंकड़े हमारे श्री ममानी साहब ने आपके सामने रख दिए हैं। इससे स्पष्ट है कि व्यक्तिगत खेती करने से अधिक खेती होती है। मुझे भी एक बार नंदा साहब से जब वह प्लानिंग (योजना) के मिनिस्टर थे, और शायद अब भी है, बात करने का मौका मिला था । मुझ से उन्होंने कहा कि लार्ज स्केल प्रोडक्शन (बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन) होना चाहिए । जबकि मैंने उनसे कहा कि मेरे अनुभव के आधार पर मेरी निजी राय यह है कि लार्ज स्केल प्रोडक्शन से व्यक्तिगत जो छोटे-छोटे फार्म होते है वे उपज की दृष्टि से अच्छे रहते है । एक आदमी भी जब लार्ज स्केल प्राडक्शन करता है, उस प्रोडक्शन को छोड दीजिये जोकि को-ओप्रेटिव बेसिस पर होती है तब भी रिजल्टस इतने उत्साहवर्द्धक नहीं होते जितने उत्साहवर्द्धक कि वे एक एकड में या दो एकड़ में जहा पर कि सारी फैमिली जी जान से काम करती है, होते हैं । इतने अच्छे रिजल्टस उस सूरत में भी नहीं निकाले जा सकते है जबकि एक ही आदमी का मैनेजमेंट होता है और वह लार्ज स्केल प्रोडक्शन करता है। मैंने ऊख की खेती, गेहूं की खेती तथा चावल की खेती बडे तथा छोटे दोनों पैमानो पर करवा कर देखी है । चावल गेहूं आदि की खेती थोड़े-थोड़े पैमाने पर की है, परन्तु ऊख की खेती बड़े पैमाने पर चार पाच हजार एकड़ के फार्म पर की है । छोटे-छोटे किसानों से भी हम लोगों ने खेती करवाई और ऊख और उन्होंने जो उपज बताया है उनको भी हमने देखा है ।

श्री ज्ञानचन्द्र]

इस उपज के आधार पर मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि बड़े फार्मों पर जहां खेती की गई है वहां की उपज तो यह निकली है कि एक एकड़ में ५०० मन तक पैदावार हुई है, जबकि छोटे-छोटे फार्मों पर उनको हर प्रकार की सुविधा प्रदान करने के बाद, बीज वगैरह, देने के बाद और समय पर सब काम कर देने के बाद जो रिजल्ट निकला वह यह था कि एक एकड़ में ७०० मन और ८०० मन पैदा हुआ । यहां पर यह कह दिया जाता है कि छोटे फार्मों से १५०, २०० या २५० मन तक ही पैदा किया जा सकता है इससे अधिक नहीं । अभी मसानी साहब ने कहा Give to dog a bad name and kill him. यह ठीक नहीं है छोटे-छोटे व्यक्तिगत फार्मों से भी पैदावार को बढ़ाया जा सकता है लेकिन शर्त यह है कि उनको हर प्रकार की सुविधायें प्रदान करनी होंगी । अगर उनकी पैदावार नही बढती है तो इसका कारण यह है कि न उन लोगो के पास पैसा होता है, ने वे अच्छी तरह से खाद दे पाते हैं, न उनको समय पर पानी मिलता है और न ही दूसरी सहूलियतें मुहैया की जाती है आज हम यह कह देते हैं कि वहां पर तो अधिक पैदा हो ही नही सकता है । लेकिन क्या आपने कभी कोई एक्सपेरिमेंट किया है । क्या आपने एक्सपेरिमेंट करने की खातिर, उनको अच्छे बीज दिए है, पानी की फैसिलिटीस दी है, खाद दी है, कर्ज दिया है , अगर ये सब सुविधायें आपने उन्हें प्रदान नही की हैं तो आप यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि छोटे-छोटे तथा व्यक्तिगत फार्मों में पैदावार बढ़ाई ही नही जा सकती है । अगर शुरू ही से हमने ये सुविधायें प्रदान करने की नीति ग्रहण की होती तो हमें आज विदेशों का मुह न ताकना पड़ता । हमने इस पर समय गवाने के बजाय कि लार्ज स्केल प्राडक्शन हो या न हो, स्माल स्केल प्रोडक्शन हो या न हो, छोटे-छोटे फार्म हों या न हों, यदि सुविधायें प्रदान करने पर अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित किया होता तो ठोस नतीजे आज हमारे सामने आ सकते थे । यह कह दिया जाता है कि जिन लोगों के पास एक बीघा या दो बीघे जमीन होती है, होने से खेती ठीक नहीं होती है । कुर्सियों पर बैठ करके तथा बाहर के मुल्कों के हालात देख करके और रिपोर्ट छाप करके काम नहीं चल सकता है ।

हमारे मित्र श्री राम सुभग सिंह जी कह रहे थे कि वक्त पर पानी नहीं मिलता है, किसान बेचारे पानी का रेट नहीं दे सकते हैं, खाद नहीं खरीद सकते हैं अच्छा बीज नहीं खरीद सकते हैं और इन सब चीजों की आपको व्यवस्था करनी होगी । जब तक आप ऐसा नही करते हैं तब तक आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि खेती खराब हो जाती है, छोटे किसान अधिक पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस तरह के दोष उन पर लगाना मेरे विचार में ठीक नहीं है और यह कोई अच्छी बात नही है । वे लोग अच्छी तरह से पैदा कर सकते हैं मगर कर नहीं पाते हैं । इसमें आप सरकार का दोष समझिये, उनका दोष समझिये, हम लोग जो वहां पर कार्य करने वाले हैं, उनका दोष समझिये स्टेट गवर्नमेंट (राज्य सरकार) का समझिये या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट (केन्द्रीय सरकार) का लेकिन असलियत यह है कि उनको किसी भी चीज की फेसिलिटीज (सुविधाए) नही हैं । अगर उनको हर प्रकार की फैसिलिटी होती तो मेरा विचार है कि अन्न के बारे में हमारी जो आज स्थिति है वह न होती और हमारी स्थिति कही अच्छी होती । परन्तु हम उन लोगों को निगलैक्ट कर रहे हैं, उन लोगो का तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं उन लोगों के बीच जब कभी भी जाते हैं तो बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाओं की बात करते हैं और वे लोग जो है वे हमारी इस बात को सुनकर हताश हो जाते हैं । उनका ख्याल होता है कि जो बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें हैं, वहां से अन्न हमको मिल जाएगा । इस प्रकार की मनोवृत्ति

उनकी हो गई है या हम लोगों ने उनकी कर दी है। जब उन लोगों को सहायता नहीं मिलती है, किया नहीं मिलता है तो वे हमको दोष देते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि जो थोड़ी बहुत उनके पास जमीन है, उसमें भी वे लोग बहुत अच्छी तरह से पैदा कर सकते हैं और पैदावार को बढ़ा सकते हैं। दूसरी तरफ हमारे घी और दूध आदि को लीजिये। हमारे मसानी साहब ने ठीक ही कहा कि बैल से जो खेती होती है उसकी उपज कहीं अच्छी होती है। अब हर कोई जानता है कि हमारे देश में बैलों की क्या हालत है और गायों की क्या हालत है और हमारे सभापति महोदय तो जब कभी उनको अवसर मिलता है बराबर इस हाउस में कहते आये हैं कि सरकार ने गाय और बैलों की दशा में सुधार के लिए क्या किया है। आज हालत यह बन रही है कि न तो देहातों में घी है और न दूध है। आज देहातों से घी और दूध कहां चला गया है। आज देहातों में न तो अच्छे बैल मिलते हैं और न अच्छी गायें मिलती हैं तब आप ही बतलाइये कि कैसे हमारी खेती अच्छी हो सकती है और कैसे हमें अच्छा और पर्याप्त घी और दूध मिल सकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि जितना ध्यान सरकार को इस ओर देना चाहिए वह नहीं दे रही है। गांव वालों और जनता को यह बड़े जोर शोर से बतलाया जाता है कि देखो सरकार ने इतना रुपया सबसिडी (सहायता) के रूप में दे दिया, सरकार ने इतने रुपये का अन्न बाहर विदेशों से मंगा लिया और सरकार आप लोगों के लिए क्या क्या कर रही है। मेरा कहना है कि यह आपका प्रचार करना तो ठीक है लेकिन हमने देखा है कि उसमें काफी रुपये की बर्बादी होती है। आपको अधिकार है कि आप टैक्स लगा दें और जनता से टैक्स वसूल कर लें और टैक्स वसूल करके इस तरह से जनता के रुपये को बर्बाद करें लेकिन मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह एक जनता की ओर लोकप्रिय सरकार का काम होना चाहिए? जहां देश में अकाल पड़ता है वहां के लिए सरकार कह देती है कि वहां हम इतना रुपया देंगे और इतनी गवर्नमेंट वहां पर सबसिडी देगी। मैं मानता हूं कि ऐसा करना ठीक है और ऐसा करके सरकार वहां जनता के ऊपर बड़ी मेहरबानी करती है लेकिन मैं तो कहूंगा कि उसने ऐसा मौका ही क्यों आने दिया कि वहां पर अकाल पड़ा और वह समय रहते क्यों नहीं चेती ताकि ऐसा मौका ही न आता। मैं इससे इंकार नहीं करता कि कभी कभी दैवी प्रकोप हो जाया करता है और दैवी प्रकोप पर न तो सरकार का वश चलता है और न ही किसी और व्यक्ति का चल सकता है, वह तो दूसरी चीज है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि दैवी प्रकोप अक्सर नहीं हुआ करता और अगर आप पिछले दस वर्षों को देखें तो पायेंगे कि कहीं पर ऐसी कोई दैवी घटना नहीं हुई जिसकी कि वजह से आज जो हमारे देश में खाद्यान्न और दूध दही की अवस्था है, उससे भिन्न अवस्था होती। अन्न के प्रोडक्शन के बारे में सरकार की ओर से आंकड़े प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं कि इतना गल्ला पैदा हुआ। कल हमारे डा० राम सुभग सिंह कह रहे थे और आंकड़े रख रहे थे कि इतना रुपया इर्रीगेशन (सिंचाई) में लगाया जायगा और इतना रुपया सीड्स में लगाया जायगा और उससे हमारे देश का इतना अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ जायेगा। मुझे याद है कि सन् १९४८-४९ में जो इस काम के इंचार्ज थे उनसे जब मैंने इस प्रोडक्शन के बारे में बातचीत की थी तो उन्होंने कहा कि देखिये हमारी स्कीम यह थी कि हम इतना बीज यहां पर बांट दें, इतना हम यहां पर पानी दें और इतना हम यहां पर खाद दें, वह सब हमने दे दिया और उसके देने से हम लोगों को इतनी ज्यादा अन्न की उपज मिलनी चाहिए और आप समझ लीजिये कि इतना ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन हुआ। यह तरीका है उनके हिसाब करने का। जब मैंने उनसे कहा कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है इसको जांचने का यह

[श्री झुनझुनवाला]

कैसा तरीका है तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमारा तरीका तो यही है कि हम लोग यहां पर बैठ करके कागज पर आंकडो का हिसाब लगा करके जोड बाकी कर लेते हैं और हिसाब लगा लेते हैं कि इतना प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा।

मैं फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर के मिनिस्टर श्री अजीत प्रसाद जैन साहब से जो कि बनिया जाति के है, यह निवेदन करूंगा कि आप इसका पूरा पूरा एक एक पैसे का हिसाब रक्खे कि जो आप पैसा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को देते है, वह बर्बाद तो नही किया जा रहा है और क्या उसका ठीक ढग पर इस्तेमाल हो रहा है कि नही। लेकिन अगर आप इस तरह की खबरगीरी नही रखते और देखभाल नहीं करते और लोगो पर टैक्स पर टैक्स लगाते जायगे तो सिवाय जनता का पैसा बर्बाद होने के और दूसरा नतीजा निकलने वाला नहीं है। और गल्ले के मामले मे आत्म-निर्भरता का जो आपका लक्ष्य है उस तक आप नहीं पहुच सकेंगे आपको और बाहर के देशो से गल्ला काफी रुपये खर्च करके मगाना पडेगा।

आप यह कह सकते है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स तो आटोनामस (स्वायत्तशासी) है हम कैसे उनके बीच मे हस्तक्षेप कर सकते है। मैं इससे इन्कार नही करता कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स आटोनामस है और यह भी ठीक है कि जहा तक डे टु डे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलाने का सम्बन्ध है सेंटर को इंटरफीयर (हस्तक्षेप) नही करना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हू कि आप आये दिन स्टेट मिनिस्टर्स की फूड कान्फ्रेंसेज (खाद्यान्न सम्मेलन) बुलाते है तो वहा पर उनसे इस बारे में क्यो नहीं डिसकस करते और पूछते कि जो रुपया हमने आप लोगो को दिया है उसके बदले में आपने हमे क्या रिटर्न दिया है।

मैं अपने मत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर वह इस देश में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढाना चाहते है तो उन्हे गायों और बैलो की दशा को सुधारना चाहिए। यह बात स्पष्ट है कि अगर हमारी गाये और बैल अच्छे और तदरुस्त होगे तो हमारी खेतीबाडी के काम में तरक्की होगी और देश मे घी और दूध का जो आज तोडा है वह भी कम हो सकेगा। यह बडे खेद का विषय है कि आज हमारे पशुधन का निरन्तर ह्रास होता चला जा रहा है। मैं श्री मसानी से सहमत हू कि जहा तक ट्रैक्टर्स आदि से इस देश मे खेतीबाडी के काम करने का सवाल है, वह तरीका इस देश की स्थिति को देखते हुए विशेष कारगर सिद्ध नही होगा। ट्रैक्टर्स आदि बड़े बडे किसान तो मुहैया कर लेगे लेकिन छोटे छोटे किसानो के लिए उनको प्राप्त करना कठिन होगा। मैं चाहता हू कि सरकार इस बात को देखे कि किसानो को खेतीबाडी का काम करने के लिए जिन जिन जरूरी चीजो की आवश्यकता होती है वे सब उनको समय पर मिल जाय। ऐसा न किया जाय कि छोटे छोटे किसानो के लिए यह कहा जाय कि वे लोग इस काम को नही कर सकते है और इसलिए यह कह दिया जाय कि जाइये हम छोटी खेती नही चाहते सब चीजे हम अपने हाथ मे ले लेते है और हम बडे पैमाने पर कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग करेंगे। आज हम देखते है कि बेचारे किसानो को उनके गल्ले का उचित दाम बाजार मे नहीं मिलते। सरकार को इस ओर देखना चाहिए और उनके लिए वेयरहाउसेज का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए। किसानो के लिए क्रेडिट का समुचित प्रबन्ध किया जाय और यह देखा जाय कि बड़े बडे व्यापारियो को ही क्रेडिट की सुविधा न मिले जैसे कि आजकल देखने में आता है।

जहां तक अनाज को अनुचित रूप से संग्रह करने और उससे नाजायज मुनाफाखोरी करने का सम्बन्ध है उसके बारे में आपने एक कानून भी हाल ही में बनाया कि जिसके पास इतनी मिकदार से ज्यादा गल्ला रहेगा उससे वह गल्ला ले लिया जायगा। अब आपके पास आकड़े मौजूद हैं कि बैंक ने अन्न पर कितनें कितनी रकम दी। अगले दिन प्रश्नोत्तर में बताया गया करोड़ों रुपये दिये। और आप उन से यह जान सकते हैं कि कहा कहा गल्ला दबा पड़ा हुआ है और अगर वह उसको बाजार में नहीं बेचते हैं और अनुचित रूप से उस माल पर मुनाफा करना चाहते हैं तो आप उस माल को ले सकते हैं। हमको केवल कानून पास कर लेने से ही सतोष नहीं करना होगा वरन यह देखना होगा कि वास्तव में प्रान्तों में उन पर ठीक तौर से अमल हो रहा है कि नहीं और हमारे देश का खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन तभी बढ़ सकता है जब हम इस सम्बन्ध में जागरुकता से काम लेंगे और एक प्रैक्टिकल (व्यावहारिक) दृष्टिकोण अपनायेंगे और कानून को अमल में लायेंगे।

श्री रा० क० वर्मा (निमाड) सभापति महोदय, इस खाद्य और कृषि मत्रालय के अनुदानों के सम्बन्ध में जो मुझे आपने बोलने का अवसर दिया है उसके लिए मैं आपका अनुगृहीत हू। श्रीमान्, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और इसके सम्बन्ध में कितने ही सदस्यो ने अपने विचारो से इस सदन को अवगत कराया है। हमारे श्री मसानी ने डेनमार्क, हालैंड और रूस का भी जिक्र किया। उन देशो की हालत मैंने भी जाकर देखी है कि वहा पर किस तरीके से कृषि होती है, वहा का उत्पादन किस प्रकार का है उसका मैंने पूरा पूरा अध्ययन किया है। जहा तक रूस का सम्बन्ध है, रूस हमारे देश से छै गुना बड़ा देश है और उसकी आबादी भारत की आबादी से आधी है। वहां पर कई प्रकार के प्रयोग किये गये लेकिन श्रीमान, आज भी मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग में और व्यक्तिगत खेती के उत्पादन में काफी फर्क है। मैंने वहा देखा कि एक हेक्टर के अन्दर कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग से तीन टन काटन का उत्पादन होता है, लेकिन जो व्यक्तिगत कृषि करते हैं वह एक हेक्टर में सवा तीन टन का उत्पादन करते हैं। वहा पर भी कोआपरेटिव के जरिए लार्ज स्केल फार्मिंग में और व्यक्तिगत खेती के उत्पादन में काफी फर्क है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि इसके बावजूद रूस के अन्दर आज भी खाद्य पदार्थों की भारी तगी है और उन के भाव हैं उन को देखते हुए मुझे लगता है कि दरअस्ल हमारा शासन और हमारी सरकार देश के अन्दर कृषि उत्पादन के लिए जो प्रयत्न कर रही, वह अनुचित नही है। मैं यह मानता हू कि भारत सरकार ने कृषि उत्पादन को बढाने के लिए जो प्रयत्न किया है, वह किसी भी देश से कम नही है। बल्कि अगर उससे आगे जाकर मैं कहू तो हमें यह सोचना चाहिए कि थोडे समय के अन्दर हमने इस दिशा में काफी प्रगति की है। आज रूस के अन्दर क्या स्थिति है खाद्य पदार्थों की? अगर एक आदमी एक टाइम पर खाना खाना चाहता है तो उस को छ रूबल से कम नहीं खर्च करना पड़ता है, दानो जोडो के लिए बारह रूबल चाहिए, और अगर नाश्ता चाय वगैरह ले तो एक आदमी को कम से कम सोहला रूबल चाहिए। रूस के अन्दर कम से कम ३८, ४०० रूबल मिलता है। वहा पर एक आदमी ८०० रूबल में अपना पेट भरने के सिवा अपने बीवी बच्चो को भी नही खिला सकता। आज वहा पर खाद्य पदार्थों का भाव इस तरह पर है।

हमारे देश में १५ अगस्त १९४७ के पहले खाद्य पदार्थ की क्या हालत थी? उस के बाद आज हमारी हालत क्या है? इस के लिए हमें गर्व है। लेकिन एक बात जरूर है। दुनिया के और देशो में जहा पर कृषि का विकास हो रहा है, उन की सारी बातो की हम नक्ल

[श्री रा० क० वर्मा]

करते हैं। अगर दुनियां के और देशों के साथ साथ हमारे देश की जो हालत है उस पर विचार किया जाए तो मैं कहूंगा कि हम अभी काफी तरक्की कर सकते हैं। सरकार के काफी प्रयत्नों के बावजूद भी, हमारे राज्यों को कृषि उत्पादन के लिये काफी धन देने के बावजूद भी हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब की बदकिस्मती कहिए या हमारी बदकिस्मती कहिए, हम इस समस्या पर काबू नहीं पा रहे हैं। अगर हमारा उत्पादन एक तोला बढ़ता है तो भाव चौगुने बढ़ते हैं। अब तो हमें यह देखना है कि हमारा जितना उत्पादन हो रहा है उस से ज्यादा भाव बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, इस के लिए क्या किया जाए।

आज मुझे निवेदन करना है कि दरअसल उत्पादक और उपभोक्ता एक तरफ है और लैंडलार्ड (जमींदार) और दूसरे वितरक एक तरफ। आज हमारे देश में जिन लोगों के पास जमीन है वह लोग जमीन के होते हुए भी खेती नहीं करते, जो उस का उपभोग नहीं करते लेकिन मुनाफा कमाते हैं। एक साइड तो यह है। दूसरी तरफ उपभोक्ता और उत्पादक हैं, जिन के पास जमीन नहीं है। आज उन के पास जमीन नहीं है, लेकिन वे लोग मेहनत करते हैं और अपना छोटा मोटा हिस्सा लेते हैं। आज जिन के पास जमीन नहीं है और जो खेती करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जो जमीन वाले हैं और खेती या मेहनत नहीं करते हैं, उन में फर्क है। इन लोगों में फर्क होने की वजह से ही जिन के पास जमीन है वह भाव बढ़ने के कारण माला माल होते जा रहे हैं, और केन्द्रीय सरकार से राज्यों को जो सहायता दी जा रही है, और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जो लेवी आदि की जा रही है उन का भी फायदा यही बड़े बड़े मालदार लोग और लैंडलार्ड्स उठा रहे हैं। आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश का एक बड़ा भारी हिस्सा....

एक माननीय सदस्य: लैंडलार्ड्स से आप का मतलब क्या है?

श्री रा० क० वर्मा: लैंडलार्ड्स से मेरा मतलब यह है कि मैं जागीरदारों और राजों महाराजों की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, मैं उनकी बात कर रहा हूं कि जो जमींदारों, राज, महाराजों और जागीरदारों से भी ज्यादा बड़े जमीन के मालिक बन गये हैं। मैं उन की बात कर रहा हूं जिन्होंने हजारों बीघे जमीन अपने हाथ में रखी है। जमींदारी, जागीरदारी, राजों महाराजों और नवाबों का क्या हुआ? वह समाप्त हो गए। लेकिन उसके साथ एक बात हुई। जिस वक्त राजे महाराजे, जमींदार और जागीरदार समाप्त हुए, उन्होंने जो जमीन उन के पास थी, उस को अपनी बीवियों के नाम कर दिया, अपने बच्चों के नाम कर दिया, अपने सालों के नाम कर दिया। केवल वही बच्चे बच गए जो कि गर्भ में थे या गर्भ में नहीं आए थे। इस तरह से कर के उन्होंने अपनी जमीन को गरीबों के हाथ में जाने से रोक दिया।

हमारे अनुदानों के विवेचन में बताया गया कि १५ लाख, ५१ हजार एकड़ जमीन से सरकार ने ट्रैक्टरों के द्वारा कास उन्मूलन किया और उसके बाद जमीन को कृषि योग्य बनाया। इस पर काफी जोर दिया गया है, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह किस के लिए किया गया और किस ने किया? अगर खेतिहार मजदूर को आप १५ एकड़ जमीन भी दे देते तो उस से एक लाख खेतिहार मजदूरों को जमीन मिल जाती। मैं अपने राज्य की बात कर रहा हूं। एक महाराजा साहब जो हमारे प्रदेश के बड़े भारी राजा थे, उन को शासन की तरफ से जो जमीन दी गई वह ४३९४ बीघे थी। आप यह समझिए कि जिन राजों महाराजों के पास शिकारगाह हैं, हजारों एकड़ जमीन है, और वह खेती नहीं करते, खेती न करने के बावजूद भी उनको खेती करने के लिये जो जमीन दी जाती है, वह ट्रैक्टरों से साफ कर के दी गई है। उस के अलावा उन की महारानी साहिबा को भी ७०० बीघे जमीन दी गई

वह आज हमारी पार्लियामेंट में भी विराजमान हैं। आज आप इन राजो महाराजों को जमीन दे रहे हैं लेकिन जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, जो बेचारा दिन रात अपना हल चला अपना पसीना बहा रहा है उस के पास कुछ नहीं है। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि एक बड़े भारी पूंजीपति है, बड़े भारी कारखानेदार हैं जो लाखो करोड़ो रुपए कमा रहे हैं। उनको खेती करने के लिए जमीन दी जाती है, करीब २०३५ बीघे दी गई, लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी उन्होंने एक साल तक, दो साल तक, तीन साल तक उस पर खेती नहीं की और वह यो ही पड़ी रही। एक तरफ फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट झाड लगाता है, उस के लिए लाखों रुपए खर्च किए जाते हैं। फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट तो झाड़ लगाता है और यह बन्दिश लगी हुई है कि उस को नहीं काटे, लेकिन इन बड़े बड़ लोगो ने जितनी झाड वे काट सकते थे, काटा। उसके लिए ट्रैक्टरों से काम लिया। और इस प्रकार से थोड़े समय के अन्दर उन्होंने १७४१ झाड़ काट डाले। अब इन सब की भूल में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि दरअसल आप का कानून है, आप के हाथ में हुकूमत है, जिस पर आप करोड़ो रुपए खर्च करते हैं। एक तरफ वह लोग है जिन के पास खेती करने के लिये जमीन नहीं है, उन बेचारो की कोई परवाह नहीं करता, दूसरी परफ वह लोग हैं जो कि फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट (बन विभाग) की झाड़ तक काट ले जाते हैं। अगर कोई गरीब आदमी रोटी बनाने के लिए कहीं से भी एक टहनी काट ले तो उस को जेल में बन्द कर दिया जाता है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ वह आदमी है जो कि समझते हैं कि सरकार उन की है, वह जो चाहेंगे कर लेंगे, उन का कोई कुछ बिगाड़ने वाला नहीं है। जब वह लोग झाड़ काटते हैं और सरकार की ओर से उनको लिखा जाता है तो कोई जवाब तक नहीं देते। अगर जवाब देते भी हैं बहुत देर कर के देते हैं, और उन का आज तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां ऐसे लोग है जो कि लैंडलेस लेबरर्स हैं, जिन के पास जमीन नहीं है, जो भील भिलाड़े हैं और लगोटी तक पहनना नहीं जानते, उन्होंने कहीं से आ कर थोड़ी सी झाड काट ली। उन को छ महीने की सजा हो गई।

आज जो हमारी नीति है, हमें उस को बदलना होगा। हमें यह करना होगा कि जमीन उस की होगी जो उस को जोतेगा। आज हमारे देश के अन्दर देख लीजिये कि जो जमीन को स्वय जोतता है उस का उत्पादन कितना है और जो स्वय न जोत कर दूसरो से जुतवाता है, उस का उत्पादन क्या है। अगर आप इस का मिलान करेंगे तो हमारी सरकार एक ही नतीजे पर पहुचेगी कि उस की सब से पहली नीति यह होनी चाहिये कि जमीन का उचित बटवारा होना चाहिये। यह बुनियादी चीज है, जड मूल की चीज है। आज कुछ लोग हमारे यहां है जो इस जमाने के अन्दर सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न (समाजवादी व्यवस्था) की बात करते हैं। मैं यह भी मानता हू कि हमारी नीति सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न की है। लेकिन आज देश में एक तरह से पूंजीवादी पैटर्न चल रहा है जिस में गरीबो को उठाया नहीं जा रहा है, उन को आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जा रहा है। बहुत से ऐसे लोग है जो हमारे यहा सब जगहों पर छाये हुए है। हमारे बहुत से पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य तक यहा विराजमान है जोकि स्वय तो खेती नहीं करते है लेकिन जिन के पास हजारो एकड जमीन है और जो दूसरो से खेती करवाते है। अगर हम सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न की बात करते है, तो हमारा यह फर्ज होना चाहिये कि हम उस की ओर कदम भी बढायें। जब हम विनोबा जी को अपना नेता मानते है, अपना मार्गदर्शक मानते हैं, तो उन की इस बात को हमें मानना चाहिये कि हर एक आदमी उतनी ही जमीन अपने

[श्री रा० क० वर्मा]

पास रख सकेगा जितने पर वह और उस की बीवी खेती कर सकेंगे । जो जितना जोत सकेगा उतनी ही जमीन अपने पास रक्खेगा । हम को विनोबा जी की और गांधी जी की दुहाई दी जाती है और कहा जाता है : रूखी सूखी खाय के दो लोटे पानी पी, देख पराई चुपड़ी मत ललचावे जी । हम से कहा जाता है कि तुम संतोष मानो और जैसा मिल जाये वैसा खा लो और दो लोटा पानी पी लो, तुम्हारा पेट भर जायेगा, लेकिन दूसरे की चुपड़ी को देख जी मत ललचाओ । मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हू कि इस तरफ ध्यान दे ।

मैं एक दूसरी प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं । सस्ते अनाज की दुकाने खोलने में लाखों करोड़ो रुपया खर्च किया जाता है । सस्ते अनाज की दुकाने कहा खोली जाती है ? शहरों में । ठीक है । शहरो के अन्दर ऐसे आदमी है जिन को मजदूरी मिलती है पर जिन के पास अनाज नही आता । ठीक है आप उन के लिये सस्ते अनाज की व्यवस्था करिये और ऐसी व्यवस्था करिये कि शहरो के अन्दर जो मजदूरी करने वाले है और जो रोजाना अनाज खरीद कर पेट भरने वाले है उन को सस्ता अनाज मिले । मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हू कि जो मजदूर जगलो मे काम करते हैं वे शहर से दस पन्द्रह मील दूर रहते है । वे पाच सेर से ज्यादा अनाज अपनी झोंपड़ी में नही रख सकते । आज बरसात के अन्दर यह हालत हो गई है जहा वह रहते है वहा जाने के लिये कोई रास्ता नही है । यह जगल का क्षेत्र समुद्र मे टापू की तरह हो गया है । आप ने वहा रहने वाले मजदूरो के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की है । आज वह भगवान के भरोसे रह रहे है और जगल में जो हरी सब्जियां होती है उन को उबाल उबाल कर खाते है ।

मैं इस विभाग से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि अगर उस को कोई कदम उठाना है तो सब से पहले यह कदम उठाये कि हमारी जमीन का उचित बटवारा इस प्रकार से हो कि जो स्वय खेती करे उन को ही जमीन दी जाये और ऐसे आदमी के पास जमीन न रहे जो स्वयं खेती नही करता ।

Shri Goray: Looking to our experience during the past decade, it will not be an exaggeration to say that this food problem is going to be the Achilles heel of our national economy. It seems that on this single problem, minister after minister has come to grief, except the late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, I can only wish that the present occupant of that very responsible position proves successful.

The basic idea of all planning is that we plan in order to secure ourselves against any surprises But it seems that we have not succeeded so far Every year, when we discuss the food problem, it seems that something goes wrong and we have to plan anew We have been spending for the last ten years and if we add the sums that we have spent over import of foodstuffs from outside, we come to the total of Rs 1,173 crores. That means, we had to give away nearly half the sum we spent over the first Plan, for the purchase of foodgrains. This is a very vast and complex problem and unless we try to tackle it in all its totality, I do not think that a solution of this problem can be arrived at This problem, for instance, ranges in my opinion from education to the production of fertilisers, from soil conservation to price control and from ceiling on land to family planning

I want to point out to this House that nearly ten years back, when Shri Radhakrishnan presided over the University Commission, he had pointed out that we will have to follow Denmark and prepare the countryside by opening scores of schools, so that the mind of the peasant can be reoriented. So many people have pointed out that in Denmark, co-

operative farming has succeeded, but I will recommend to them the pages in the University Commission Report where the Commission has pointed out that the prosperity of the peasant in Denmark depends on the reorientation that has been brought about in his outlook through the medium of education, by the Folk High schools

As regards soil conservation also, I will only quote a sentence by Aldus Huxley in which he has said that the present world is suffering from two crises, one is the political crisis and the other crisis is that of soil erosion I do not know what we are doing to prevent this soil erosion I was surprised when I listened to the debate in the House and found that those people who participated in it did not refer to the stupendous question or the problem of our ever increasing population When I did a little arithmetic, I found that every second in India four new mouths are coming into existence If we continue to grow at this rate, I do not know how, whoever the Minister may be, we can solve this problem Every year 50 lakhs of new mouths come into existence and by the time the second Five Year Plan will be completed, more than 2,50,00,000 people will have been added Where will you find the food for all these people?

An Hon. Member: There is the minus side

Shri Goray: There is no minus side to that Therefore, I would like to point out that this is a vast and complex problem and unless the other ministries—the Health Ministry, Production Ministry, Education Ministry, Railway Ministry and Irrigation and Power Ministry—sit together and compile a sort of overall plan for increasing food production, I do not see how we can arrive at a successful solution

The great difficulty that I was able to find out in this regard was that there was a sort of complacency, which was very fatal. There were two good monsoons and we came to the conclusion that India had not only enough food, but had more than enough and the Minister began talking in terms of India's ability to export some This fatal complacency has found expression in the new Five Year Plan, where you find that whereas we spent nearly 15 per cent of the first Plan amount on agriculture, we are now spending only 11 8 per cent On irrigation and power, whereas we spent 28 per cent in the first Plan, we are going to spend only 19 8 per cent We have reduced these outlays because we have been deluding ourselves that the food problem has been solved already Now, all this illusion has come down crashing and we have discovered all of a sudden that we are short of food.

14 hrs.

I wonder whether the Food Minister is not being deluded by the figures that are sent up to him When I consulted this little brochure, for which I am very grateful to the Ministry, *Indian Agriculture in Brief*, I found very interesting figures Under additional yield obtained per acre by the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, the figures are such that anybody would suspect the veracity of these figures In Assam, it is shown, that in 1954-55 the yield per acre was 34 6 maunds In the next year, the yield by the same method comes down to 17 33 maunds In Bihar, the Japanese method gave 6 67 maunds in 1954-55 and the next year, it gave only 18 maunds per acre I think these figures ought to be checked Because, there cannot be a sudden fall and a sudden rise in the yield given by the Japanese method It cannot be two times or three times less or more in the same place by the same method. In other provinces you will find that there is some sort of a stability, 10 maunds to 9 40 maunds, etc Here, you find a rise from 6 to 18 and a fall from 20 to 10 That variation is suspect. Therefore, I am not surprised when I find the Food Minister, six months back and even today,

[Shri Goray]

talking in terms of phenomenal output so far as rice and wheat are concerned and yet facing a situation where there is scarcity of food. There is something wrong in the estimates that are being submitted to the Ministry.

But, even if we accept the figures as they are, we can be very sure that during the next five years, there is no possibility of the prices of foodgrains coming down. Because, as I pointed out, there will be millions of additional mouths to feed. The other thing that we have to reckon with is that according to our plan, we are going to pump into the national economy nearly Rs. 5,000 crores. What will be the effect? Naturally, there will be more people who will be getting wages. Again, in this book, *Indian Agriculture In Brief*, it is pointed out that the overall expenditure on foodstuffs throughout India is nearly 63 per cent of the wages. It is going to happen therefore that out of the money that is going to the labourers in the fields and factories, nearly 60 per cent is going to be spent on primary needs like cereals, sugar, pulses, grains, etc., so it is a safe venture to say that food prices are not likely to come down at all.

If we want to increase the production of food, I think it should be very obvious—that the main problem resolves itself into two major problems. One is, how we utilise our land and the other is, what do we do with our water: that is irrigation. Here, I do not feel competent to deal with the problems as they present themselves for the whole country. I can only point out to what is happening in my province, that is, Maharashtra. I am taking up this province not because I am elected on the Samyuktha Maharashtra ticket—it has nothing to do with this—but because it happens to be a chronically deficit province, where the proportion of land under irrigation is not more than 5 per cent. Every year, you have to subsidise the Bombay State....

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): What about cash crops?

Shri Goray:. They have to go to cash crops because it is more advantageous as cash crops give you ready money. I will come to that point about cash crops later.

In Maharashtra, you will find that soil erosion is proving to be a great calamity. While it was argued, and very convincingly argued by the committee over which a very distinguished economist of the stature of Dr. Gadgil presided that during the First Plan nearly 50 lakhs of acres should be undertaken for contour bunding, we find that the First Plan gave us only 13½ lakh acres. For the Second Plan, we find that the target is fixed at 7½ lakh acres. Instead of 50 lakh acres, the two Plans put together are not going to give more than 2 million acres of contour bunding. Where you do not want to give more irrigation facilities, where you are not going to take up contour bunding work, how do you expect the agriculturists to produce more grains? It is impossible and I suspect, the same thing has happened throughout the country. That is why our Finance Minister, in one of his speeches complained that in spite of the fact that we have completed the Hirakud dam and Kakrapara dam, instead of irrigating 6 million acres as we thought, we would, we are only irrigating 4 million acres. Why has it happened? Because, the peasant there is not ready to utilise the water. It takes time to convince the peasant that the water that is available should be utilised. In Maharashtra where this irrigation has been there for a long time, where the peasant is demanding irrigation facilities, you do not give irrigation facilities. Therefore, you find that instead of reaching the target of 6 million acres, you are lagging behind by 2 million acres You are building dams where dams are not demanded by the people. Instead of that, if you build dams where the people demand them, where the people are ready to utilise

the water, you will find increased production. There is no provision for that. Therefore, I would say, whenever you are planning dams and canals, do it scientifically. Let them be built where the people are demanding them, where the people are ready to use the water, where the people know what cultivation under irrigation is. I would say, in the next Five Year Plan, if it is possible, allocation should be made in such a way that these irrigation facilities are given where they are most needed.

What is the remedy? I would suggest a few, say, half a dozen remedies. One thing is, you must give to the agriculturist a sort of price stability. And that brings me to the point of pirce variations so far as foodgrains are concerned.

It has been pointed out in a report published by the Bombay Government that the variation in prices in Bombay State in the year 1954-55 was to the tune of 12·7 per cent for rice, 15·3 per cent for wheat, 43·4 per cent for *jawar* and 36·5 per cent for *bajra*. Having pointed this out, Shri Shirname, who is a very high placed agricultural officer there, says that the agriculturists were "discouraged to some extent due to considerable fall in the prices of foodgrains and switched on the growing more non-food, that is money crops." If you want to have foodgrains, you must assure the peasant that he will be given some sort of a fixed price. I think it should not be difficult for the Government to assure the peasant like that as we are sure that during the next five years because of our Second Plan and because of the Rs. 5,000 crores which we are going to put in, the prices will be almost always on the increase. Therefore, if we assure the peasant who is growing foodgrains that he will get a certain fixed price for his produce, I think he will not switch over from foodgrains to money crops.

Regarding soil conservation and other things, I will not now go into details. There should be credit facilities too. What has happened is that there have been Acts against moneylending, but when a peasant does not find it possible to get money from moneylenders, where should he go? The facilities that are provided by the Government are very inadequate and therefore you find that he has to find out a moneylender, a moneylender who is ready to work without the assistance of the law or against the law, who therefore charges more interest, and that is how the peasant comes to suffer. Therefore, you will have to provide him with credit facilities.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has to conclude now.

Shri Goray: Just two minutes.

This is more so because you will find that even the prive of the manure you are providing in the shape of fertiliser has increased. I would like to point out again from this brochure that superphosphates have gone up from 66·5 to 133 points during the period 1952-56 and ammonium sulphate from 418 to 738 points. This is the price level of essential manures and you want the cultivator to use these manures. Either you will have to provide him with cheap manure or with adequate credit facilities.

As regards the co-operative farming, I would like to say that I do not entirely agree with what Shri Masani said. I am ready to admit that with all the details before us, we need not rush in where angels fear to tread. We need not copy or ape what they have done in Russia or in China, but so far as co-operative methods are concerned, I think there are quite a few instances where co-operative farming societies have given better yields than what the peasant proprietor gives on the average. Therefore, I would like to point out that we need not force the peasant into co-operatives.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry I have to interrupt. The hon. Member has to conclude now

Shri Geray: I am finishing in one sentence.

We need *not force the peasant into* co-operatives, but if the peasant is willing and ready to merge all his plans or efforts and his resources we should welcome it. Nobody has so far pointed out what Vinobaji is doing. I think he is creating a mentality where all the villagers are being trained to look upon all the land in the village as belonging to the village and not to them, individually. Therefore, if we could encourage such efforts, it may go a long way in solving this food problem which has become a sort of nightmare to all of us.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Thakore

Shri B. S. Murthy: Nobody has so far spoken about the agricultural labourer. He is not an insignificant figure in this industry I think he also must have a voice to be heard here.

An Hon. Member: Where is the 'We' in the House?

Shri B. S. MFurthy: I represent them

Mr. Chairman: The hon Member can speak for himself I do not hear what he is saymg Does he say: "We should be allowed to speak"? Who is this "we"?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I do not catch you

Mr. Chairman: I understood the hon. Member to say: "We should be allowed to participate". Is that so?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am advancing a plea

Mr. Chairman: There are so many other hon. Members who also got up I have called Shri Thakore.

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan): I represent the agriculturists of North Gujarat The agriculturists in North Gujarat are very poor people and the whole area is undeveloped. I have little time at my disposal and so I shall confine myself only to the grievances of the peasants of North Gujarat. I can speak volumes on agriculture, but as I said, I have no time. If I am given some time I can explain the poverty and the conditions prevailing in North Gujarat.

Firstly I will deal with firing on agriculturists. First, this unwanted and uninvited firing was made at Chitrodipura on poor farmers. It was really undemocratic, unlawful and unjustified. The second firing was made at Hazipura. That was also unwanted, and in both these firings four poor agriculturists were killed for nothing under the Government of our reputed Shri Morarji Desai. It has nothing to do with Maha Gujarat movement or any other movement, that I will say.

Secondly, I will deal with education There is very little education in North Gujarat as far as Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Mehsana Districts are concerned

Shri Dasappa: May I rise on a point of order? How is it relevant to the demands under consideration?

Mr. Chairman: He wants they should be given education, agricultural education

Shri M. B. Thakore: There is very little education among the agriculturists there and it affects production very much There is no encouragement given by the Government. I thank the former Rulers who provided primary education free. Now we have to pay fees for the fifth and sixth standards in the primary Gujarati schools, and there are many backward classes which have not been included under this new list.

Now, they do not get any facilities. The result is that, as far as education is concerned, many of the poor agriculturists cannot make any advance.

Then, I come to the disparity in prices between agricultural products and other commodities. Formerly, an agriculturist could get his dhoti for one maund of jowar or bajra. But now he has to sell one maund and 30 seers to get his dhoti. That shows that the disparity in prices is much

more in North Gujarat than anywhere else. I shall give you one interesting example Last year, an agriculturist sold his *bajra* or *jowar* for Rs. 3 per maund in Banaskantha and Mehsana districts But at the time of sowing the seeds this year he had to pay Rs 12 per maund to get the seeds; even at that price, the seeds were not available And cheap shops had not been provided for this benefit by Government, as far as I am aware

My next point is in regard to the private marketing yards Actually, the agriculturists are looted in the private marketing yards, because when the agriculturist deposits his products in the marketing yards, the shopkeepers behave towards the agriculturists as if those products were their own Moreover, the shopkeeper employs his own men to weigh those products Further, the shopkeepers themselves decide the prices at which they will be purchased and sold Further, they deduct ada, *dalali* (brokerage) and *tolai* etc and only the rest of the sale price goes to the agriculturist I request the Minister to do something regarding these private marketing yards and to provide some State-owned marketing yards to these agriculturists, so that the latter may not be deprived of their legitimate dues

So far as Government assistance is concerned, I can say that in the districts in North Gujarat, there is very little assistance from Government Only about 4 per cent of the total sum invested by the agriculturists is given to them, and about 60 per cent of the invested money is lent by the moneylenders, whether licensed or unlicensed I have seen personally how in the remote villages of Banaskantha and Mehsana districts and in Radhanpur area and other areas, the moneylenders take exorbitant interests They take an interest of one anna or two annas for a rupee, every month That is the assistance that is available to the agriculturists In other words, the agriculturists are not looked after properly, so far as their needs are concerned

Further, in Banaskantha and Mehsana districts in the remote villages, there are no Government hospitals Health of the Agriculturists is deteriorating As far as I know, there are some private hospitals in Umbri and Sheori, the remote villages in Banaskantha and Mehsana districts, in Radhanpur and other areas, and I believe in Radhanpur, there is a Government hospital. Owing to these inadequate medical facilities, the agriculturists cannot get proper medical assistance also

I now come to landless agriculturists I know that there are many agriculturists who do not own any land at all I have made several representations myself, and there have also been delegations to wait on the Minister, but there is no reply at all, and if there is a reply also, I would say, it is just nothing I know of one village by name Chitrodipura and another by name Kodah in Mehsana district where agriculturists have no land at all I have suggested to the collector and the mamletdar to do something for these poor agriculturists but they have not done anything up till now I would request the Minister to do something in these matters also

It is extraordinary that some gram panchayats have resolved and put the fertile land owned by some communities in the category of grazing lands for grazing cattle I would request the Minister to look into this matter, and see that at least this fallow land is available to these poor agriculturists

We welcome jagirdari abolition Acts But as far as I can see, there lie some fallacies in this Under these Acts, the zamindars and jagirdars who owned land previously have now no land to cultivate for themselves *Ghakhed zamin* for self-cultivation is not provided for them I have made representations and also written letters on this matter, but there is no reply from Government

There is one other thing that I would like to mention in this connection Some of the agriculturists de-

[Shri M. B. Thakore]

posited some money with the former State of Palanpur, but that money is not coming back to them. The argument in regard to this is made in a very different manner altogether now; it is said that this money should be used for some public institutions. But even that is not being done. On the contrary, exorbitant revenue is being collected in Banaskantha and other places. Formerly, the revenue was not fixed, but now it has been fixed, and it is now nearly three or four times the original revenue that had been fixed for similar type of land. In spite of repeated representations, nobody seems to listen to them.

The agriculturists in North Gujarat are also burdened with all kinds of laws. There are so many laws that they are very much confused.

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Even lawyers are confused.

Shri M. B. Thakore: They do not appreciate even the prohibition laws; the result is that even the prohibition laws have failed. It is to be regretted that people addicted to drink in the remote villages now drink more than they did before; the opium-eaters also are resorting to some other means and get what they want. So, I would say that prohibition has totally failed there.

It is extraordinary that punitive tax has been imposed on villages Sunsar, Chhabliya, Dabhi and Dungrasona. That is highly undemocratic. The whole village has been fined as it were, and it is ridiculous to impose fines on these villages for offences committed by others. Still, the amounts are being collected, and nothing seems to have been done. I will deal with the restrictions of arms licence. The poor agriculturists have to stay on in the fields days and nights to protect their crops, but they are not allowed to carry even simple guns with them, with the result that they cannot do anything. I therefore request that these restrictions in regard to the giving of such licences may be removed.

I wish to say that opium is used for medical purposes also. It is useful to small babies and children when there is some stomach trouble. In Gujerati we call it *chumk* or *ankari*. But that is not allowed. So many a time the babies and children die for want of this facility.

Then, the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act and the Bombay Tenancy Act are also not appreciated by the peasants, because the moneylenders or the landlords do not give them any facilities. They do not give anything to them. If a landlord wants something to be done, the agriculturists have to do it because they are under him and the landlord will not give them land to cultivate. And the Bombay Tenancy Act has deprived the agriculturist of the land. All laws of the *ex*-Baroda State have been abolished, but there is one extraordinary law *Gram Naupar Niyam* which has not been abolished up till now, and the *Chankiyats* are under it very much dependent upon the Government.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri M. B. Thakore: Two minutes.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has taken two minutes already. And he is talking on local laws which are hardly relevant here.

Shri M. B. Thakore: These chankiyats are also agriculturists. These agriculturists are paid only Rs. 3 per month as a salary and much more work is extracted from them. They have sometimes to work for eight hours in a day. The former State provided some land to them. That land has up till now been with the Government, but up till now nothing has been done with the land. I request the Hon. Minister to do something regarding this Government land.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Mr. Chairman, I will start by offering my warm com-

pliments to Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh and Shri M. V. Krishnappa.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): You are a true Punjabi!

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Every one in this country considers that the success of the Second Five Year Plan is absolutely necessary for putting the country on a sound footing. And for the success of the Second Five Year Plan the fulfilment of the targets of additional agricultural production is absolutely necessary.

I would like to analyse what are the things which are necessary for achieving additional targets. If I am to analyse the agricultural history of this country right from 1947 onwards to this day, I would submit that if you take the history of any agricultural commodity it will be a sad commentary. The farmers of this country have produced sufficient wheat, but they were not offered guaranteed prices. The famers produced sufficient quantity of sugarcane, but they were not encouraged. The farmers produced sufficient quantity of oilseeds and other commodities, but they were discouraged. In spite of the vast propaganda for Grow More Food, actually they have all along been discouraged. I remember the days of 1954 when in this country the farmers produced Wheat, rice, jowar and bajra in abundance. They were running with their produce from one end to the other end of this country. They wanted that the Government should purchase and give price support, but the farmers were told that "this is next to impossible for this Government; no Government can give price support". I remember the good days when we represented to our Minister in regard to wheat and they agreed in the beginning, but as regards rice we were told that it was next to impossible.

Shri A. P. Jain: We gave price support.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: But later on they agreed. I would only like to submit that if you curb the incentive it will go with the passage of time. According to my view I shall tell you why it has happened. My submission is that unfortunately two contradictory economic interests are united in the Food and Agriculture Ministry. While the interest of the Food Ministry is to obtain food at as low a price as possible, the interest of the Ministry of Agriculture is to grow as much as possible at any cost.

Shri A. P. Jain: Both are reasonable.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: But both the Ministries are united in one Ministry, and that is the crux of the problem. That is the reason why although the farmers of the country produced as much wheat as was necessary—in fact we were told that it would rather be surplus—, although they produced as much sugarcane as was necessary, as much oilseeds as were necessary and as much jute as was necessary with even a surplus, the policy of the Ministry could not be organised in a manner as to give any incentive to the growers.

I would not like to take much of the time of the House, but I can prove it with statistics. You may take any commodity just after the year when the farmers produced in abudance, and you will find that when they were not given proper encouragement, in the next year the production went down.

14.40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

As I have stated, we may not be given any extra financial aid in spite of the fact that—not the farmers, not the organisation of any farmers—but the experts of this country recommended that Rs. 116 crores additional allotment is needed for extra production. But I do not know for what reasons the Planning Commission of this country turned down that recommendation. On the other hand, the Planning Commission of this country can spare Rs. 25 crores in the interests of consumers. I do not know. The

[Ch Ranbir Singh]

Planning Commission and even the Ministry can find that Rs. 25 crores subsidy We did not want any subsidy We wanted to get additional money which we are to pay after some time with interest That financial help was not given to the farmers I would like to understand, is this the incentive which the Ministry wanted to offer to the growers?

Shri D. C. Sharma: What should they have done?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: A delegation was sent to China My friend, Shri Bibhuti Mishra said many things about the delegation Just as he said sometimes they do not care to understand the problem of the Indian farmers and they go to other countries to understand their problems Probably, they may be required to handle those problems Anyway, the report produced by the Delegation, headed by Shri M V Krishnappa, I presume, is the best report which gives the answer I must pay my compliments to him that this Delegation had actually shown the way to our country If the country needs extra foodgrains, then that is the only way which they have suggested

People talk much about China Everyone knows about the regimentation in China and Russia We do not have that regimentation in India In spite of that, in China, the Government paid advances of Rs 1,680 crores for the first Five Year Plan, while in our first Five Year Plan we were given from all sources only Rs 758 crores I would like to read the recommendation which is absolutely necessary

"Provision of the necessary finance, fair agricultural price policy, technical assistance, supplies of producers goods like fertilizer etc in accordance with approved plans for production and, in some cases, contracts for the purchase of production at a predetermined price and supply of requisites against the contracts, and the principal means through which the Chinese authorities are inducing the Chinese farmers now organised in producers co-operatives to conform to the national plan."

With regard to co-operation I would like to submit whatever views I hold. I will submit that the Government of India should not try to outdo the way of China Even in China, the co-operative societies were organised in a particular way It is very strange that in spite of the Rural Credit Survey Report, not more than 3 per cent credit is supplied through co-operatives

Shri A. P. Jain: Very old figure

Ch. Ranbir Singh: It may be a very old figure But, I do .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Old and new have not so much difference

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Take the case of sugar co-operatives Hundreds of sugar factories in this country are being run for the interest of private individuals Every farmer in this country wants that these sugar factories should be owned by the agriculturists on a co-operative basis I do not know the reason why our Government say that they have offered 35 factories to be organised on a co-operative basis I do not know why there should be any delay for organising the existing sugar factories in this country on a co-operative basis If our Government is very serious about co-operatives, then, I would like to submit that they should not delay even by a day the acquiring of these factories Not only that, if I am to have my say, I would like to submit that the panacea for this industry is that the marketing should be organised on a co-operative basis Why should there be a rise? Let us have a look at the figures We are being told that there is no rice

In 1952, rice was being sold at Rs 17 56 per md The same was being sold in 1953 at Rs 25 per md Again, it went down to 15 5 and in 1955 it went down to 13 5, which was, I consider, an uneconomic price Now, it has gone up to only Rs 18 5 Still many people say that the prices have gone up.

They do not consider that 18 is less than 25.

Same is the case with wheat. Wheat was being sold in Bihar at Rs. 19.5 per md. Today, in 1956, it has gone up to Rs. 15.37 although it went down to 11.2. I do not think it may have gone above Rs. 17 per md. in Bihar.

I am not able to understand the economics of the middle classes of this country. I am of the view that the friends who work in the trade and commerce of this country are responsible for all these troubles.

Shri A. P. Jain: They are not friends.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: If marketing is organised on a co-operative basis, I suppose they may have some ground to come forward to the farmer for organising farms on a co-operative basis. Unless that is done, I do not see any moral justification for the Government to go the farmers for organising farms on a co-operative basis.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Katti

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Not a single lady Member has been called, I do not know why. Yesterday the Demand was taken up and not a single lady Member has been called so far

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The presumption is wrong absolutely.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I have been sitting in this House since early morning and I have not seen any lady Member being called. I do not know how it is wrong. (*Interruption*)

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): May I submit, Sir, that we from our State also have something to say. Our State is a deficit State. We should be given time also The hon. Minister is to be called soon

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My difficulty is also the same. I am also looking at the watch and it is running; I cannot prevent it.

Shri Bishwanath Roy (Salempur): U. P. having the largest number has not had any speaker as yet.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the Members who have been called so far, are they not from the States of the Union?

Shri Warior: I submit that time may be extended because the most affected State is Kerala and nobody from Kerala has spoken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us not waste the time of the hon. Member who has been called.

Shri D A. Katti (Chikodi): Sir, the food problem seems to remain problem of problems unless effective measures are adopted towards the solution of this problem. The Government is making efforts to arrest the food prices and to grow more food. But it has not been possible to bring about the desired effect. We are today confronted with such a grave food situation that it has created anxiety in everybody's mind in this country. In a country which depends upon agriculture for everything,—there is no other remedy to relieve the food situation—than to grow more food The scheme to grow more food is in existence ever since 1948 and in the year 1956-57 for a similar scheme there was a provision of 25 62 crores With all these demands the Government has not been able to achieve any satisfactory results or solve the food problem There has been no substantial increase in food production. The situation is in fact worsening. During the last eight years, this scheme is working but the level of productivity has not been raised at all This can be clear from the present food situation. There is something basically wrong in the attempts made by the Government to relieve the tense food situation. In these circustances, two things can be done to solve this problem.

One to increase food production would be by the adoption of modern methods of cultivation and the other is by bringing under cultivation all the waste land fit for cultivation. Today our population is 36 crores. There is a rampant growth and this is the only growth that we are having now. It is going up by geometri-

[Shri D. A. Katti]

cal progression. At this rate, our population will be double in a debate or two and it will be difficult for us to face the food problem. The time may come when we will be required to bring under cultivation every inch of wasteland.

I am aware of the efforts made in this direction. The Central Tractor Organisation was engaged in this work for the last eight years and it was able to bring under cultivation only 15.2 lakhs of acres. The amount of money spent to bring this area under cultivation by the CTO cannot be imagined; I do not wish to think of that.

2.54 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There are about eighty or ninety million acres of cultivable waste land. If this land is brought under cultivation, it will add to the food production tremendously. In Bombay and Mysore, rules have been made to grant the waste land to the members of the Scheduled Castes. If those lands are meant for grazing purposes, then they could not be granted. The Scheduled Castes could not expect to get any land because the villagers unanimously object to the grant of land to these people, whether they required the land for cattle or not Thousands of applications have been rejected. Some lands were granted in the beginning but no loans were given. These people having no money, mortgaged their cooking utensils and other things to raise money to bring these areas under cultivation. But, because of the mischief played by some villagers, the lands were withdrawn by the authorities concerned even though there were standing crops. Cattle were let off to graze them. People lost not only the land but their utensils also. It is so when our Government is spending crores on 'grow more food' and such campaigns.

There is sufficient land available. People are ready to cultivate them. They do not expect a single naya paisa as loan or subsidy. There is a grave food situation in the country. There is no difficulty in distributing lands to these people and our Government is seriously thinking of the food problem in this country. But, it is not inclined to do anything in this matter. This is a very fundamental question. Eighty or ninety millions acres of waste land should be brought under cultivation which will go a long way to solve our food problem. Besides the increase in food production, these millions of ill-fated people will be benefited to a great extent and they will be enabled to live a human life to some extent.

Therefore, I suggest that these lands should be given to these people for cultivation. Of course, there should be some margin for grazing purposes.

We talk of socialism; it is a fashion today to speak of socialism. Our Prime Minister is very much enchanged by this idea. How can there be any socialism when millions are hopelessly poor and no efforts are made to enable them to fill their bellies at least by the grant of these wastelands. Nobody will be deprived of his own land.

I am not talking of nationalisation of land. I am talking of granting the lands which are lying fallow. If such lands are given to these people, it will contribute to build up a socialist State. So, I suggest that these lands should be given to these people and loans and grants should be given to these people so as to help them reclaim the land.

I find that loans and subsidies are granted under 'grow more food' scheme not to the poor or needy agriculturist. Persons who really deserve loans do not get them and those who have got more lands get. The richer and well-to-do people get such loans. There is one more point about this. If a person wants to get a loan of Rs. 500, the applicant is required to spend Rs. 100 on the agricultural officer and other officers concerned. Naturally, the poor people cannot undergo such a costly pro-

cess. Therefore, the benefit is not received by persons who deserve it. The people are educated through films and pamphlets to grow more food. How can they grow more food by merely seeing films and reading pamphlets? I would, therefore, suggest that those who really deserve such loans should be given and those who do not deserve any loans should not be given any which will unnecessarily be wasted. If that is done, perhaps, production of food will be more and the food problem will be solved.

15 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: May I just have an idea as to how many hon. Members want to speak on these Demands? The whole House? There are as many as 23 Members. At the rate of 15 minutes for each Member it will take six hours more. I have no objection. For the whole Budget 101 hours have been allotted this year as against 86 hours last year. For the debate on the Demands relating to the Food and Agriculture Ministry six hours have been alloted. Nearly two hours were taken yesterday and four hours and some minutes were left for this day. By four o'clock we will be finishing that time. We have already exceeded the time-schedule by four hours. If we extend the debate on this till 5.30 today, we would have completed 5½ hours more than the time-schedule. Are hon. Members willing to work on Saturday, the 31st August?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Any work allotted earlier and not finished will be taken over to 31st August. Then, the House will sit till the end of the day today and finish this work.

Shri Ranga: Till Six o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection. How long will the Minister take to reply?

Shri A. P. Jain: I wanted 45 minutes. Now that you have extended the time I think more points will be raised and I will require more time.

Mr. Speaker: I assume that we will sit till 6.15 today. We will close the debate at 5.15 and call the Minister for reply. The Minister can start at 5.15 and, if he keeps the quorum, go on till 6.15. That means two more hours have been allotted for this. Hon. Members will just state the points instead of arguing what exactly they want. They may just state the suggestions to be made so far as food is concerned, so far as agriculture is concerned. I will call the States one after the other. Every State must have an opportunity. Have any Members spoken from Madras? I find none. Then I will call Shri Thanu Pillai. Other hon. Members may kindly wait till I have finished so far. Then I will come to the second round.

An Hon. Member: No body from Madhya Pradesh has spoken.

An Hon. Member: None from Uttar Pradesh, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: If no State has been represented, then who spoke, I do not know.

Shri Thanu Pillai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of the hour is the food problem over which, because of the prices having gone up, there is a certain threatened strike demanding increased pay. Hon. Members were saying that the prices of foodgrains have not gone up very much and there is no need for any price control or even an enquiry about the price structure. It is something extra-ordinary that in a House which is responsible for all sections one aspect alone should be considered and not the others.

From the point of view of the middle class people, from the consumer's point of view, from the point of view of the people who are organised labourers and even people in the agricultural sector, the agriculturists might not have had much profit, but out of the foodgrains somebody

[Shri Thanu Pillai]

makes a profit and the consumer is paying more price than is reasonable or was being paid when things were similar to these.

Two or three years ago the prices were not much higher. When there was a fall, there were cries for price protection in very many States. There we would like to know which is going to be the base price, when people will not shout for price protection, or which will be the ceiling price when the Government will step in and control the price. If we are to be left at the mercy of the traders—they may be hoarders or anybody—we will be nowhere. The people who are wage-earners must have an understanding. What is the use of wages unless they have got some relation with the prices of commodities? From my reading of price fluctuations every now and then the prices of every commodity increase when the price of paddy or foodgrains increases. Foodgrain is the currency of currencies and no currency can have any stability without relation to the food prices. Therefore, we must have an understanding as to what will be the reasonable prices.

Here, the terms agriculturist, tenant, landlord, land-owner and others are used rather in a loose way. One is put for the other. If you go into the different variations of land-owners you will find that there are absentee landlords, owner-tiller, lazy landlords. the landless labourers and all types of people. What is the economic price? A man owning one acre of land, if he has a family of six members and wants all the money to be got from this piece of land, might say that he will produce only 900 pounds per acre and those 900 pounds must get all the money that he wants. Are we going to pay that price? So, there should be a basic understanding as to what will be the economic holding, what will be the maximum that tiller can get, and what will be the fair price in the equation of the foodgrain that is produced from that land. Have we got any such data? It is absolutely lacking.

We talk of price control. Whenever I had to plead with the landlords to give some concession to the tillers they say that tillers are not spending any money, they only put the labour, the cost of production of a bag of paddy is only Rs. 2 or 3 and, therefore, no concession need be given. When we talk of price fixation they say that the cost per bag of paddy is Rs. 15. Therefore, when it is a question of price to be given to him it is Rs. 15 a bag and when it is a question of some concession to be given to the tillers the cost is only Rs. 3. There is no honesty in the statement of facts about the foodgrain prices.

There is so much talk about co-operation and co-operative farming. We, in our anxiety, are rushing into some catchy phrases, which do not solve the problem but are rather creating a sort of new difficulty hindering our progress. We have not done anything about land ceiling. We have been talking about co-operation for a long time, we are not able to do it. The other day the Minister for Agriculture, Madras said that the quantum of yield per acre has gone down during the last two or three years because of some uncertain conditions born out of the land reforms which are half done and not thoroughly done. In these uncertain conditions you cannot expect anybody to put his full efforts. The landlord is not willing to give the tiller any loans which he was giving before. The tiller is also not prepared to put his full labour, because he is not sure whether he will be the owner, as has been said somewhere, or he will be ejected and thrown out tomorrow. So, these unstable conditions contribute to a reduction in the yield per acre. There should be something done about this Who are the people who are involved here? There are some who are having half an acre, and they are also called landlords. The landowners, or the agriculturists, as they are sometimes

called, of Kerala, are making representations that Government will have to give protection to them from the tiller The tiller takes the land on lease Previously the percentage of sharing of crops was 25·75 and now it is 60 40 in Madras State By introduction of this rate the owners have lost all their interest and they are also non-cooperating They are co-operators for getting licences and permits but for helping the public they are non-co-operating with the tiller and the Government That is our experience

Therefore, before we launch a new programme of co-operation, we must study the human nature, the mind of *people and their normal feelings* When I asked the tillers whether they would prefer a life interest or an enjoyment interest on a five acre land or a proprietary right on a half-acre land, they preferred the half acre land and not the enjoyment interest on the five acre land What people needed was to earn the benefit and leave it to their children, and their interest was not simply to till the soil If the tiller is going to be the owner of the soil what will happen if he becomes weak or aged? If his son is a graduate or officer, then, will he inherit the land? What people desire is not simple to earn and live but want to save and allow wealth for their children to inherit That is the mentality we have developed We are an individual minded people rather than a corporate minded people

There are three aspects to this problem the land, the owner and the tiller--some may be owner-tillers There must be some principle that, to own the land, they must earn the land When you own it you must earn something out of it By use of ownership the owner-tiller might get double the quantity of what the owner would get or the tiller would get The cost of the remaining 25 per cent of the yield would go to contribute towards the cost of green manure and fertilisers I would submit that we cannot trust either the landlord or the tiller to reimburse the land of this land fertility The fertility of land will be depleted and therefore, Government has got the responsibility to see that land fertility is not depleted, and that it is safeguarded and reimbursed We should have to try some form of co-operatives where the land share will be 25 per cent It should be taken on co-operative lines and then they will have the responsibility of giving all the protection to land fertility. Unless somebody takes the responsibility in respect of the fertilisers which the Government gives, when it reaches the tiller, it assumes a price proportion which is beyond conception

There is no need saying that this man is bad or that man is bad The system of society and the system of trade channels is such that the owner passes on the yield to the retailer, and the retailer in turn increases the price This goes into the black market That money does not come to income-tax or any other tax The landlords are not in a mood to pool their lands into co-operatives The tillers are also not willing to work in a co-operative way There is another factor here which has to be considered and that is the intermediaries between the landlord and the tiller If the intermediaries are removed by proper legislation, lot of problems will be solved The intermediaries take the land on lease at the rates fixed by Government and sublet the land to the tiller for higher rate of rent They also lend money at exorbitant rates and compel the tiller to pay back in kind at their own rates If the price of foodgrains will be, say 40 rupees elsewhere, the tiller would be compelled to sell it at 25 rupees The tiller is exploited in this way Therefore, I submit that we must have a new approach to our land problem We should have compulsory co-operatives in every village The co operators will take responsibility for safeguarding the fertility of the land by giving fertilisers and they will get 25% from out of the yield

[Shri Thanu Pillai]

Now I come to the food problem. Madras State is a deficit state in the matter of food. We are deficit by one lakh tons per year but now the Central Government is going to give one lakh tons of foodgrains. By trade channels we are selling food to Kerala State to the tune of three lakhs. Who is going to give this? We are not short of one lakh tons but we are short of four lakh tons of Rice. It is said that we are in one territory and that if one State has got deficit the other must come to its aid. But, is the same principle applied in respect of the waters of Kerala? Kerala, as you know, Sir, has got plenty of water which goes into the Western seas but Kerala is not willing to divert the waters to the east. They are not willing. Our land and their waters can produce four to five lakh tons which will solve the problem of Kerala.

An Hon. Member: What about the contribution of Andhra?

Shri Thanu Pillai: That also we take; we shall thank you if you give, rivers alone can give water to the southern Districts.

Shri Dasappa: You are given Cauvery waters.

Shri Thanu Pillai: Thank you for it but don't try to stop it. Instead of having a food zone, I would submit, we should have a water Zone. We are paying very high prices for the food that we import. With Kerala water and with our land we can produce all the food that is required in that region.

Fish also is supplementary food. Tuticorin in the east coast is the right and a good centre for exploiting the very valuable and tasty fish of the south seas which my hon. friend the Deputy Food Minister says, is tasty. A fishing company or a fishing station can be established at Tuticorin to augment and supplement the food that is much needed by Tamil Nad. With these words, I finish.

Mr. Speaker: I propose doing this. I find that only 7 States have spoken. Kerala has not spoken. So also. Orissa, Assam, U.P., Bengal and Rajasthan. Therefore, I will call speakers in this order: Orissa: Shri Samat Sinhar; Assam; Shri Liladhar Kotoki. Instead of Andhra Pradesh from where 3 have spoken, I will call Shri Sarju Pande, from U.P.

An Hon. Member: He is absent.

Mr. Speaker: I will call one of the back-benchers from U.P.

An Hon. Member: Andhra may be given a chance.

Mr. Speaker: How many Andhra members? I am myself an Andhra Member. I will call one of the back-benchers from U.P. Shri Bishwanath Roy is a Bengalee. I will call one who is *pucca* U.P. Member. I shall call Shri Guha from Bengal. Regarding Rajasthan, nobody has submitted any chit or list. So, it goes by default. What about Kerala?

An Hon. Member: Shri Punnoose may be called from Kerala.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Punnoose never wanted to speak. Mr. Punnoose comes from the communist party. I do not want to call another member from the communist party. Any Congress member from Kerala? All right, Kerala will go by default.

Shri Dasappa: Mysore.

Mr. Speaker: Mysore has spoken already. Mr. Guha.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I think at the present time, food is the most difficult subject for the nation and in a sense the most interesting subject for this House. Somehow or other, it has not been possible for the Government to effect any reduction in the price of food, in spite of all their attempts. In the course of this debate in this House, we have been hearing all points of view.

On one side there has been a demand for the reduction of the price of foodgrains and on the other side, there are some who are maintaining that the present level is the level of the economic price for the agriculturists. I think there is much to say from the latter point of view, though from the consumers' and the middle-class's point of view, the earlier one also cannot be ignored. A price incentive is necessary for greater production.

There have been some economic factors which have been operating in the country and the effect of these economic factors must have been felt in the prices of consumer goods, particularly of foodgrains. It was the policy of the Government to improve the financial and economic conditions of the peasants, to improve their holding capacity, to improve their credit facilities; and the inevitable result of all these will be that the foodgrains will tend to have a higher price. We cannot escape from that position. The peasants can now hold their grains and it will not be necessary for them to sell their agricultural produce at any price dictated by the middleman or the *dalal*.

So, we are in a sort of economic anomaly. There have been considerable increases in the production of foodgrains; yet prices have been rising. That is due to the imbalance that has been created in our social and economic life on account of the developmental expenditure incurred during the last few years. I think that was inevitable. If the country is to have an accelarated rate of development, it has also to face the inevitable consequences. But due to the improved conditions in the monetary position of the country, certain sectors have benefited. But, as I have stated, there has been an imbalance in our economic life and due to that imbalance, there are certain sectors who have not benefited out of this development expenditure or out of the improved position of the country. It should be the first attempt of the Government to give the relief to those distressed people, mainly the distressed people in the fixed income-group, the middle-class having an income of only up to Rs. 200 or Rs. 250. Also, in the rural side, there is the landless labourer. Only this morning we have got a bulletin from the Food and Agriculture Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Because I am choosing hon. Members as representatives of the various States, they may particularly emphasise the difficulties in their State, and not talk about the whole of India.

Shri A. C. Guha: I shall do it. I find from this report that the average income of a landless labourer is Re. 1-0-6 for a male labourer and 10 or 11 annas for a female labourer. So, some relief should be given to them.

Much has been said about agrarian reforms. Zamindari has been abolished, but these landless labourers have not yet got any land at least in my province W. Bengal. This brings me to my own province. Bengal is preeminently a middle-class province, a highly conscious and sensitive middle-class province.

An Hon. Member: Emotional also.

Shri A. C. Guha: Yes; emotional also sometimes. If these middle-class people cannot be given any relief in the matter of foodgrains, I think there is bound to be some trouble in Bengal. I do not say this as a sort of threat, but I am simply stating the situation as it is bound to be. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that some help is rendered to the low income-group middle-class people and people in distressed areas where there have been crop failures due to floods or drought, as the case may be.

In West Bengal there are three districts where there have been crop failures—Nadia, Murshidabad and Malda. Some special steps should be taken to open fair-price shops and supply subsidised food in those areas. These are the worst months—the monsoon months—and every year from July to September and October is the worst period. This year, when there have been so many difficulties,

[Shri A. C. Guha]

like increase in prices of foodgrains, these three months will be the most difficult months. I think the Government should have supplied enough foodgrains according to the requirements of West Bengal which, I am afraid, has not been done in time.

All through Calcutta was the charge of the Central Government. I think even now Calcutta should be the charge of the Central Government both for rice & wheat. Even when it was an undivided Bengal—with East Bengal which was famous for its agricultural products—Calcutta was taken as the charge of the Central Government, as regards the supply of foodgrains, including rice and wheat. I think that position would now be more logical in view of the truncated and divided West Bengal. Calcutta is too big a charge for West Bengal to feed. It has about 60 lakhs of population, including the industrial areas. So, I request the hon. Minister to see that the charge of Calcutta is taken over by the Central Government.

The economy of West Bengal depends, to a very large, extent on jute. Jute is also a vital necessity for our industry. Due to some looseness in the Government policy, the production of jute has not progressed as it should have. Immediately after the Partition, there was a crisis when the Pakistan was trying to use its stock of jute as a strategic commodity. Then, the West Bengal peasants, particularly those who migrated from East Bengal, came to the rescue of the nation. From 16 lakh bales, in two or three years, production went up to 34 or 35 lakh bales. Suddenly, the Government policy changed. Due to, I think, some political consideration, due to some hazy idea of developing friendly relations with Pakistan, they thought that they should not adopt a rigid policy of complete self-sufficiency in jute. They coined a new phrase, relative self sufficiency. Anyhow, during the last two years, the production of jute has again increased. At the same time, acreage under jute has also increased.

I find from the Government report that in almost every commodity, production per acre in India is the lowest except, perhaps, in sugarcane in which production in Pakistan is lower than that in India. In all the other commodities, rice, wheat, coarse grains, cotton, oilseeds, etc., production per acre in India is lower than in any other country. In jute, our chief competitor is East Bengal. Their production per acre is 4 bales. In India, it is hardly 2·4 or 2·5; it is between 2·4 and 2·5 bales. There is the Central Jute Committee as there are so many other Commodity Committees. I think it should have been the charge of these commodity committees to see that production per acre increases for all these commodities. I would like the hon. Minister to minutely observe the working of these commodity committees.

Only the other day, a member of the Sugar Cane Committee was telling me that there was a meeting somewhere in Bihar and there was a big agenda with about 50 or 60 items. The meeting started at 12-30. There were some preliminary ceremonials, introductory speech by the Minister of the State and some other things. That took about half an hour. The meeting dispersed at about 2 o'clock. That means, barely one hour was devoted for the discussion of over 50 items in the agenda. I think that is more or less the usual practice in all these committees.

Shri V. P. Nayar: One minute per item is more than enough.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think these commodity committees on which we have been spending crores of rupees should be made to work properly so that through their research works production per acre may increase in the case of all these agricultural products. Ultimately increased production is the only solution.

About three years ago, in another capacity, I had to look into the working of the Central Lac Committee. I took up certain aspects, particularly the question of the primary producers of lac. It has not been possible to do anything to give relief to these people who actually produce shellac. There are only a few foreign firms controlling the shellac market. One of them is Angelo & Co. That is the biggest firm and practically that firm controls the entire shellac market of Calcutta, or of India. There is another foreign firm, whose name may be familiar with many Members of this House, Ispahani & Co. There are a few houses like this which control the shellac market and exploit the primary producers. Here is a report with me. I do not find anything here about the primary producers. There are so many tables about the quantum of export, export price, country this is being exported to, etc. I do not find at what price the primary producers are selling their produce to the intermediaries. I think the commodity committees which work under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, should function as the guardian of the interests of the primary producers: not for industry, not for the export markets. Of course, the export markets should be considered. But, always we have been threatened that if these foreign monopolies are interfered with, these foreign markets will go. This is not true. We see, in the case of tea, Indian houses have taken over the handling of tea exports and I do not think export of tea has gone down. I hope the hon. Minister will look into the working of the Commodity committees.

You may recollect, Sir, the complaints about the Cocoanut and Arecanut committee some years ago. These were mostly composed of those who represented the interests of cocoanut industry and not so much of the cocoanut growers.

Shri A. P. Jain: There are cocoanut growers there.

Shri A. C. Guha: There may be a few now.

Shri A. P. Jain: Quite a good number.

Shri A. C. Guha: Again, about the working of these committees, I think, apart from the Jute Committee, Bengal should get the attention of the Cocoanut and Arecanut Committees also. There is plenty of scope for the development of cocoanuts in West Bengal and also arecanuts. I do not know what progress has been made regarding these things during the last few years so far as West Bengal is concerned.

Before concluding, I should draw the attention of the hon. Minister to another aspect. Besides foodgrains, there are other food items also which should be made available to the people at reasonable rates. My hon. friend from Andhra said about fish. In Bengal, fish is almost a daily necessity for every Bengali. But, if you go to Calcutta, you will find fish almost beyond the reach of an ordinary man. Three rupees, four rupees or sometimes more is the price per seer of fish. Why should the position be like that? We have been hearing for the last few years that some deep sea fishing experiment is going on in Calcutta. I do not know with what results. I think the Central Government has also given some aid to the West Bengal Government towards that. They should try to assess the result. It is admitted that there is a ring in the Calcutta fish market. Unless that ring is broken, the price of fish cannot be brought down. I have seen some reports that in the estuary, fish that was caught was being thrown into the river so that there might not be an abundant supply of fish in the Calcutta market. Thereby, they create artificial scarcity of fish in the Calcutta market, as also in other articles, so that they may keep the price high.

In March last, I have seen, only about 25 or 30 miles from Calcutta, ...

Mr. Speaker: I have rung the bell four times.

Shri A. C. Guha: One minute; I shall finish. Tomatoes were selling at 4 to 6 pice per maund. At the same time, in the Calcutta market, tomatoes were selling at 2 annas and 3 annas a seer.

Mr. Speaker: What can this Minister do?

Shri A. C. Guha: The Minister can carry this to the State Govt.....

Mr. Speaker: Tomatoes?

Shri A. C. Guha: No—this point. I have been asked to say about local problems. I know food & agriculture is a State subject. So all these will be beyond the direct charge of the Central Ministry. But, this Minister is in charge of warehousing and marketing. This is really a problem of warehousing and marketing. If the producers in the rural areas can get marketing and warehousing facilities, they can bring the commodities to the Calcutta market and get better prices instead of being exploited by the middleman. They should be assured of a fair price for the produce of their labours.

With these few words I conclude and I support the Demands of this Ministry. Though I have pointed out some defects, I know during the last few years there has been enough progress, development and improvement in the agricultural field. There has been an increase in the money value from Rs. 4,400 crores to Rs. 6,100 crores. This is a creditable performance.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, I cannot allow.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: Hon. Members will confine their remarks to 15 minutes. I am not going to extend.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, भारत आज भी कृषि प्रधान देश है ।

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members to confine their remarks to 15 minutes.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : हमारे समाज की रीढ़ कृषक है । पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद भी आज उस कृषक में ऐसी शक्ति नहीं आई है कि वह अपनी समस्याओं को हल कर सके और साथ ही देश की समस्या हल करने में विशेष योग दे सके । कारण कुछ भी हो, लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि आज भी हम को बाहर से बहुत सा गल्ला मंगाना पड़ता है । केवल गन्ना उत्पादक ऐसे हैं जिन्हों ने देश की मांग को पूरा किया है, पर उन को भी बहुत सी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है । आज हिन्दुस्तान में करीब २ करोड़ आदमी ऐसे हैं जो ईख की खेती करते हैं । उन में से ७० प्रतिशत बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के रहने वाले हैं । उन की समस्यायें दूसरे प्रदेश वालों को भी मालूम हैं लेकिन वे सब जगह एक ही तरह की नहीं हैं । बाढ़ के कारण उन को नुकसान होता है । खेत भी उन के पास कम हैं । हम जानते हैं और दूसरे भी जानते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जहां देश की चीनी का ४५ या ४६ प्रतिशत उत्पादन होता है, वहां आज भी यह समस्या है कि किसानों को गन्ने का अच्छा बीज नहीं मिलता । उस का कारण कुछ भी हो । हो सकता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार इस का कारण हो या जो कोआपरेटिव समितियां काम करती हैं उन के काम में कोई खराबी हो और उस के कारण यह स्थिति पैदा हुई हो । लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि इस कारण से गन्ने की सूक्रोज़ की रिकवरी कम हुई है और इस प्रकार राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन में कमी हुई है । इससे हमारा बहुत नुकसान हुआ है । ९.८ या ९.९ के बदले कहीं कहीं सूक्रोज़ रिकवरी ९.७ के करीब हो गई है । उसकी कमी का यह परसेंटेज बहुत मामूली मालूम होता है परन्तु इससे बहुत नुकसान हुआ है । इसका कारण यह है कि जो सहकारी समितियां हैं और जिनका देश में बहुत नारा लगाया जाता है उनका

फील्ड वर्क बहुत कम है। मार्केटिंग का और कुछ बीज आदि देने का काम तो वे कर रही हैं पर गन्ने को खेती अच्छी किस तरह से हो यह जाकर वे खेतों पर नहीं देखती हैं और खेती को उन्नति करने की तरकीब नहीं बतलाती हैं। यह छोटी बात नहीं है। जो दो करोड़ गन्ना उत्पादन इस देश में है उन में से लगभग १,४०,००,००० इन दोनों सूबों में हैं। हमारे मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के उस हिस्से में और बिहार के उत्तरी हिस्से में बाढ़ की समस्या है और साथ ही साथ यह समस्या है कि हमको वक्त पर खाद और बीज नहीं मिलता है। अन्य बातों को छोड़ कर मैं केवल खास खास बातें ही कहना चाहता हूं जैसा कि अध्यक्ष महोदय का आदेश है।

इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये हो सकता है कि सरकार को संविधान में भी कुछ परिवर्तन करना पड़े और उसको ऐसी व्यवस्था करना हो कि यदि उत्पादन कम होता है तो प्रदेशीय सरकार के काम को वह अपने हाथ में ले ले ताकि प्रदेशीय सरकार के कारण जो कमी रहती है वह दूर हो। हमारे देश में चीनी का उत्पादन कृषकों की सहायता से होता है और वह हमको डालर दिलवा रहा है। अगर हम उस कृषक को भूल जायेंगे तो देश का ही नुकसान होगा।

एक और बहुत बड़ी बात मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। हमारे कृषकों ने सरकार को लाखों करोड़ों रुपया दिया है। वह पिछले बीस वर्षों में चीनी के उत्पादन शुल्क के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार को लगभग १२३ करोड़ और प्रदेशीय सरकार को करीब ५२ करोड़ रुपया दे चुका है। लेकिन जब उसका दाम मिल मालिक पर बकाया रह जाता है तो न केन्द्रीय सरकार उसको दिलवाने का प्रयत्न करती है और न प्रदेशीय सरकार। कानून यह है कि मांगने पर उसको रुपया फौरन ही मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन सहकारी यूनियनें मिल मालिकों को बार बार इस विषय में लिखती हैं पर वे उदासीन रहते हैं और कोई जवाब ही नहीं देते हैं और जब जवाब देते भी हैं तो बहुत समय तक टालते रहते हैं और रुपया समय पर नहीं देते हैं। यह केवल लाख दो लाख रुपये की बात नहीं है और न एक दो साल की बात है। हर साल किसानों का करोड़ दो करोड़ रुपया बाकी रह जाता है और जब उनको जरूरत होती है उस वक्त उन्हें नहीं मिलता है और ६, ७ या ८ महीने बाद मिलता है, जैसा कि कुछ और सदस्यों ने भी कहा है। जब कोई बैंक रुपया देता है या कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी रुपयय देती है तो सूद लेती है। लेकिन किसानों का करोड़ दो करोड़ रुपया इतने समय तक मिल मालिकों पर बकाया बना रहता है पर उसका उनको कोई सूद नहीं मिलता है। यह कोई एक साल की बात नहीं है। हर साल यही होता है। अभी तक उनको सूद दिलाने का सरकार ने कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया है। अगर इस प्रकार सरकार उदासीन रहेगी तो किसान गन्ने के बजाय अनाज की खेती करने लगेंगे, ऐसी स्थिति आ सकती है। कुछ किसानों को रुपये के लिये मजबूर हो कर गन्ने की खेती करनी पड़ती है। अगर उनको अपने बकाया रुपये पर सूद नहीं दिलवाया जायेगा तो यह समस्या अधिक जटिल हो जायेगी।

अब प्रश्न यह सामने आता है कि हम गन्ने की खेती को कैसे बढ़ायें। इस सम्बन्ध में तो बहुत सी बातें हैं लेकिन मुख्य बात यह है कि इसकी खेती के लिये प्लानिंग होना चाहिये परन्तु यह प्रश्न अभी न तो प्रदेशीय सरकार के सामने है और न केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने। अगर किसान चाहता है तो गन्ने की खेती को बढ़ा देता है और चाहता है तो कम कर देता है। लेकिन मिल मालिक को मालूम है कि किसान अपने गन्ने को बेचने के लिये विवश है क्योंकि वह कच्चा माल है और अगर वह नहीं बेचेगा तो उसका नुकसान हो जायेगा।

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

इसलिये मिल मालिक किसान की तरफ से लापरवाही बरतता है । उसकी खेती की उसको चिन्ता नहीं रहती है । माननीय मन्त्री जी को मालूम है उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी भी लाखों मन ईख खेतों में पड़ी हुई है । गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से यह आदेश जारी होना चाहिये कि इतने एकड़ से ज्यादा गन्ने की खेत न की जाये और उस गन्ने को लेने की जिम्मेदारी मिल मालिक की होनी चाहिये । ऐसा न करने से लाखों मन गन्ने का नुकसान होता है और वह खेतों में ही नष्ट हो जाता है । इसके लिये हमको प्लानिंग की जरूरत है । यह हो सकता है कि किसी साल क्रॉप फेल हो जाये लेकिन जो यूनियन्स हैं यह उनकी जिम्मेदारी है कि वह किसान को प्लान दें कि उसको इतने एकड़ में गन्ने की खेती करनी है इससे ज्यादा में नहीं । प्रकृति के प्रकोप के कारण जो हानि होती है उसको भी रोकने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये और जो नुकसान मिल मालिकों की कमजोरी के कारण या और किसी कारण होता है उसको भी रोकना चाहिये ।

आखिरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कभी कभी मिल मालिक यह शिकायत करते हैं कि रिकवरी कम हो रही है और इस कारण किसानों को कम पैसा मिलता है । यह सही है । कभी ऐसा हो सकता है कि सूक्रोज रिकवरी कम हो जाये । पारसाल ऐसा खास तौर से हुआ । उत्तर प्रदेश में तराई प्रदेश में मिल मालिकों ने कहा कि सूक्रोज कम पड़ रहा है । लेकिन इसमें भी कुछ भेद हो सकता है । मैं एक घटना आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । एक शूगर फैक्टरी को तराई से हटा कर बुलन्दशहर ले जाया गया है । उस मिल में सूक्रोज रिकवरी कम दिखलाने के लिये यह कार्यवाही की गई कि सरकार की आंख बचा कर मिल से शुगर हटवा दी गई । यह बात उस आदमी ने बतलाई जिसका शुगर को हटवाने में हाथ था । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस प्रकार की कार्रवाइयां भी सरकार की आंख बचा कर की जाती हैं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र ने इशारा किया था कि अगर क्वालिटी के आधार पर गन्ने का भाव निश्चित किया जायेगा तो गन्ना उत्पादकों के लिये बड़ी कठिनाई हो जायेगी । हो सकता है कि दक्षिण में गन्ने की रिकवरी ज्यादा हो । मुमकिन है कि वहां अच्छा बीज और खाद का प्रबन्ध हो लेकिन बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में जहां देश की चीनी का ७० प्रतिशत उत्पादन होता है वहां पर अगर क्वालिटी के आधार पर दाम निश्चित किया गया और इस तरह किसानों को मिल मालिकों के हाथ में सौंप दिया गया तो यह गन्ना उत्पादकों पर बड़ा भारी आघात होगा । इसलिये उत्तर प्रदेश या बिहार में क्वालिटी के आधार पर—सूक्रोज के आधार पर प्राइस तय करने की नीति नहीं लागू होनी चाहिये । जो प्रणाली इस वक्त चल रही है, वह जारी रहनी चाहिये ।

जहां तक इस बात का प्रश्न है कि गन्ने की सहकारी समितियां कहां तक कामयाब हुई हैं या कोआपरेटिव शूगर फैक्टरीज कहां तक कामयाब होंगी, उत्तर प्रदेश के अनुभव से यह साबित हुआ है कि सहकारी कृषि समितियां असफल हुई हैं, यह कहने में मुझे कोई संकोच नहीं है । वहां १२५ से भी अधिक खेती की सहकारी समितियां हैं । जहां पर सरकार ने कृषकों को काफी सहायता भी दी, वहां पर भी सहकारी समितियां असफल हुईं । लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि हमारी सहकारी समितियां फैक्टरीज नहीं चला सकती हैं । को-आपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरीज चल सकती हैं । वहां पर वह समस्या नहीं है, जिसका सामना कृषि के सम्बन्ध में किसानों को करना पड़ता है । किसान पैदा करता है और उस पैदावार का

उपभोग करने का काम—चीनी बनाने का काम—फ़ैक्टरी का है। पहली दिक्कत समाप्त होती है और एक बनी बनाई चीज फ़ैक्टरी के पास जाती है। गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की समस्या फ़ैक्टरियों के सामने नहीं है। को-आपरेटिव शुगर फ़ैक्टरीज चल सकती हैं और यह एक्सपेरिमेंट देश के लिये अच्छा ही होगा। लेकिन इससे यह नतीजा निकाल लेना भी ठीक नहीं है कि कृषि की सहकारी समितियां भी अवश्य सफल होंगी। उत्तर प्रदेश के अनुभव के आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि इस दिशा में अभी हमें सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती है। जब तक देश में शिक्षा का प्रसार काफी नहीं हो जाता है, तब तक इसमें सफलता होना कठिन है। जो श्रम हमारी सहकारी कृषि में सम्मिलित होता है, वह बरबाद होता है। यह देखा गया है कि जो किसान अपनी अलग खेती करने में धूप और जाड़े में काम करता है, वह सहकारी समिति में सम्मिलित होने की दशा में बैठा रहता है और कुछ काम नहीं करता है। अगर गल्ले का नुकसान भी होता है, तो वह समझता है कि यह दूसरे की खेती है। जब तक लोगों में साधारणतया यह भाव रहेगा, तब तक श्रम को, जिसके विषय में हमारा देश धनी है, बरबाद न किया जाये। सहकारी समितियों का नारा अच्छा है, जितना भी सहयोग हो, अच्छा है, लेकिन जहां तक कन्क्रीट वर्क करने की बात है, पैदावार बढ़ाने की बात है, एक प्रदेश में उसका अनुभव हो चुका है, इसलिये जब इस विषय में बड़े पैमाने पर न सही, छोटे पैमाने पर ही कामयाबी हो, तभी हम लोग इस योजना को आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश करें।

आसाम और बिहार की तरह उत्तर प्रदेश में भी ऐसी बहुत सी भूमि पड़ी है, जिस पर केन्द्रीय या प्रदेश सरकार की मदद से खेती हो सकती है। हमारे देश में पन्द्रह से बीस फ़ीसदी भूमि ऐसी है, जहां खेती हो सकती है मगर उसमें अब तक नहीं हो रही है। यू० पी० के कई जिलों में ऐसी भूमि है। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार मदद दे, तो न केवल गन्ने की पैदावार बल्कि और पैदावार भी बढ़ाई जा सकती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से एक ऐसी योजना बनाने की जरूरत है कि जो भूमि बेकार पड़ी है, और प्रदेश सरकार वहां खेती करने में असमर्थ है, उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की देख रेख में खेती की जाये, जैसा कि इस समय भोपाल में हो रहा है।

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneswar): The great American writer, John Gunther wrote in his book about our late—lamented Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel that his only culture was agriculture. That is true not only about Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, but our whole Indian culture is based more or less on agriculture, and particularly, that of my State, Orissa, which is mostly an agricultural State. In Orissa, about 90 per cent of the population depend on agriculture, and their only agricultural produce is rice.

You know Sir, that for the last fifteen years or so, Orissa which is supplying rice to other States of India has done it by cutting from its own diet and thus Orissa is a surplus State. The agriculturists there sell rice, which is their only produce, for their other necessities, and through that, they make a living. But now you have fixed the price of rice, the agriculturists hence are not encouraged as they formerly used to be. They are not getting proper price as compared with the price of other commodities in the country. The prices of other commodities are not controlled, but rice prices have been controlled for the benefit of others.

Sir, you know very well the condition of the kisans. They live in villages; there are no proper roads; they have no water to drink; they do not get sufficient cloth to cover their bodies; and they have no facilities for education. My hon. friend Shri Bibhuti Mishra from Bihar—I thank

[Dr. Samantsinhar]

him for that—has placed the position of the *kisans* properly before Government. If Government do not give proper justice to these *kisans* the food producers would not be further encouraged to produce more food, and the result would be that the food production in our country would not rise.

At the same time, I thank the Ministry for having eradicated grasshopper menace from my area. These grass-hoppers were formerly destroying the crops very much. But by the use of gammaxene and dusters, they have been eradicated, and the farmers are now very comfortable. But, for the last two years, the price of gammaxene and dusters which were being supplied at a subsidised rate has come back to its normal level. I would request the Ministry to supply them again at subsidised rates, especially in view of the demand for greater food production, and thus give encouragement to the agriculturists.

My hon. friend Shri A. C. Guha was referring to his experience about fish trade in Calcutta. I come from a place, where the greatest lake of India is situated, namely the Chilka lake, which is famous for fish. As my hon. friend has pointed out, there is a caucus of merchants at Calcutta; *Adatdars*, as they are called, are having some cliques, whereby the producers are not getting the proper price for their fish, and the fish also do not get a proper market in Calcutta. Besides, there is also difficulty in transit. The trains which take fish from this area now reach Calcutta very late I have written to the Railway Ministry to do proper justice to these people.

Besides that, for the development of the Chilka lake, Government should take up the whole industry; Chilka should be nationalised for its production being increased.

16 hrs.

In my State there are rich forests whose sal and teak are very famous. There is one range of forests which gives about Rs. 4 lakhs annually to the State Government. But due to want of proper roads and development in the forests, they are not prosperous as they should be. The timber traders are now put into great difficulty due to want of wagons. As they are not supplied properly with wagons their trade has come to a standstill. I request Government to see that proper help is given to these traders for transport of their timbers.

So, on the whole, as I see, the cultivators are not properly looked after as others have been. As regards government servants and other people, we look after them properly and we give them whatever they want. But the cultivators are not getting proper justice from the Government, and in a democratic form of government we should look to the needs of these people and see that justice is done to them.

With these few words I support the Demands for Grants in respect of this Ministry.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this important debate. That there is acute shortage of food all over the country has been admitted in all quarters. We have been importing large quantities of foodgrains from outside at the cost of our meagre foreign exchange. At the same time, our exports to earn foreign exchange have not increased appreciably, and that has created a great problem for the development of our country. I therefore feel that the utmost priority should be given for increasing our food production, so that import of food may be stopped as quickly as possible. I should venture to suggest that this is possible if we divert our attention towards the main factors that would increase food production.

Confining myself to the food production in the State of Assam, namely paddy, we find that the causes that have retarded increased production have been natural calamities like floods. Even in today's papers we find that as many as 180 villages have been subjected to the floods of the Brahmaputra, affecting as many as forty thousand people and destroying the paddy crops of those villages. Therefore, if we want to prevent this destruction of food crops in the State, flood protection measures should be taken up.

In this connection I would also suggest that training of rivers would not only increase the cultivable area but also prevent damages by floods. As an instance I might cite the Kopili valley project. That river, Kopili, passes through three districts, namely Khasi Hills, Mikir Hills and Nowgong, and when that river is trained a vast area of lakhs of acres would be opened up. This is a very fertile valley, but unfortunately the floods of the Kopili have been destroying the rich paddy crops of this area in the Nowgong District year after year. I would therefore suggest to the hon. Minister that he should, in conjunction with the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, take up this measure, because this will be a multi-purpose venture. As our food is of great importance to us and of great urgency, if the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture puts pressure on the Irrigation and Power Ministry, this project will yield a greater production of food crops in the State. Prevention of floods also may be taken up by construction of embankments and bunds on the banks of the Brahmaputra. An attempt has already been made and the results have been very encouraging.

Then, Sir, as you know, the State comprises of the Brahmaputra Valley, the Barak Valley and a vast area of hills. In the hills, if you just introduce the terrace system of cultivation as has been done in Japan, the production of paddy particularly would be greatly enhanced. That experiment may be tried. But there is one difficulty I should like to point out, and that is the habit of the people of the hills. They are accustomed to what you call the "jhuming" system, that is the shifting system of cultivation. An attempt has been made, as far as I know, by the State Government to educate the people there to take to terrace cultivation and give up *jhuming* cultivation and I hope the results have been very encouraging. That experiment may be extended to other hills where that possibility may be there.

Then, as regards manure, the fertilizers from Sindri have been sent here, but I do not know whether much use has been made of it. The causes are many. As some of my friends pointed out, the price of the manure is one factor. I would suggest that for the cultivators the fertilizers could perhaps be given on a loan system.

Shri A. P. Jain: They are given on a loan system.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: So far as my knowledge goes, that is not the case always. Sometimes the concession is given, but my own personal experience is that we have to pay in advance, otherwise we do not get the fertilizer. I do not know whether that has been done now. If it has been done, it is very welcome.

Then the great difficulty for the cultivators is in regard to credit. It is true that co-operative credit societies have been formed and in our State also they have been formed. But the experience of the farmers is not very happy. Firstly, the amount that is given is not adequate and, secondly, the terms are not very helpful to the cultivators. The surety and security create another difficulty for the farmers to take advantage of this facility. We took up the matter with the State Government whether these rules could be relaxed. Some relaxation has no doubt been made, but as far as my knowledge goes, these credit facilities have not been to the full advantage of the cultivators as they need. The difficulty is that when

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they need the loan at a particular moment they do not get it. Suppose a bull has died and the cultivator has to purchase another. He has to go through so many formalities that by the time he gets the bull the season for cultivation is over. These are some of the practical difficulties. I would like to suggest that the Government should take them into consideration and adopt measures accordingly.

There is another difficulty, and that is regarding seeds. No doubt seeds are being supplied by the State Government through different centres. But the difficulty is that the seeds are not always good ones. I am not exaggerating, but a large percentage of the seeds supplied are found often not to germinate. Secondly, when the seeds are supplied, they arrive when it is already too late for the cultivation. These are the difficulties for the cultivators. They cannot raise crops in time and in the proper manner.

So far as our State is concerned, the cattle problem is rather very staggering. It will be news to you, perhaps, to know that in our State a cow is said to be of very good yield if she can produce half a seer of milk. You can also imagine the size and strength of the bulls in helping the farmers in ploughing. This is a matter which requires the urgent attention of Government, as to how the breed of cattle can be improved. It will also incidentally help in the increase of milk production which is a very vital item, particularly for the children.

Coming to fish which is also the staple food for large sections of the people, it is becoming scarce day by day due to the increase in population, due to the reclamation of the waste lands, particularly on the banks of the rivers for cultivation purposes so that there is no space left for fish. Fisheries may be undertaken on tanks as is being done in Japan. Even running water may be made available for breeding fish in tanks. Carp may be reared in small tanks in paddy fields.

Then, I come to another item, namely jute. In our State, we produce 34 per cent. of the total production of jute of our country. Our difficulties regarding increased jute production are many. The transport facilities are not there and our growers do not get adequate price for what they produce. There is retting difficulty. The quality of jute there is inferior to that of East Pakistan. Therefore, it fetches lesser price. Thirdly, the growers of jute have been subjected to the effect of lack of a standard weight. Usually, the rule is that 80 tolas make a seer; but, with the merchants there, 82, 84 or even 86 tolas make a seer.

Shri A. P. Jain: Prosecute them.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: I do not know whether that is possible because there is no standard weight there. I do not know whether there it is with the Centre. I may tell the hon. Minister that for the last 10 years the State Legislature has been taking up this question of standard weights and legislation for the standard weight. Somehow or other, the elections of 1946 and 1952 intervened and later on a Bill was passed and assented to. But the plea was then taken that the matter was with the Centre. I would only suggest to the hon. Minister that this matter requires the urgent attention of the Government so far as the interests of the growers of our State are concerned. I do not know what are the technicalities, legal or otherwise. But I would humbly submit to the hon. Minister that he should see that standard weight is enforced in the State, particularly in the interests of the jute growers. Sir, I have done.

Shri M. D. Mathur (Nagaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as food is concerned, before the beginning of the first Plan, Rajasthan was a deficit State but during the last 5 years or the last 7 years, food production in

Rajasthan has increased, for which I want to convey my thanks to the Food and Agriculture Ministry. So many new schemes have been introduced in Rajasthan during the last 5 years so that we can conveniently say that today we are not only self-sufficient but surplus in food.

Mr. Speaker: What about locusts?

Shri A. P. Jain: They are in Arabia, not in India.

Mr. Speaker: I want the hon. Member to refer to locusts also.

Shri A. P. Jain: No more invasion of locusts here, Sir.

Shri M. D. Mathur: The increase in food production is mainly due to land reforms and the abolition of the jagirdari system thereby creating an incentive for the cultivator to cultivate the lands, to feel that the land belongs to him and therefore he should start production in right earnest.

Secondly because of the river valley projects, a vast area of land which was only one-crop area has been now converted into double-crop and three- crop areas.

Thirdly, there has been better manure and timely supply of seeds. These are the three important factors which have led Rajasthan to increase its food production in the last five years and today a deficit State has become a surplus one.

Recent troubles in Rajasthan or the so-called food crisis which we had all over India was not due to any food shortage but due to the failure of the purchasing power of middlemen in cities and towns. Thanks to the Ministry that they came to our timely assistance and supplied us with subsidised food which helped to solve the problem in cities and towns. So far as food is concerned, Rajasthan is self-sufficient and Rajasthan is grateful to the Ministry for the assistance given from time to time.

But, one thing I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that food production in Rajasthan can still more be increased for it is only in Rajasthan that we have fallow land, virgin land which has not been ploughed so far. We have enough of land which had been only one-crop land so far. Therefore, if schemes of minor irrigation are introduced there, I think, food production can go up. After a few years, the Rajasthan canal, the Chambal Valley project, the Bhakra and all these schemes will be fully exploited and, then, Rajasthan can really become the granary of India.

So far as minor irrigation schemes are concerned, we have one difficulty. The difficulty is this. The Ministry insists that there must be a 4 per cent. return from every scheme. Many schemes in the hills and deserts cannot yield 4 per cent. return and, therefore, so many schemes have not been included and food production that we can have is falling short.

We have other difficulties wherever there are no river valley projects, we usually have one-crop. There are frequent famines; and famines may be due to locusts, due to shortage of rainfall or even due to untimely rains. I would say that locusts are not tackled by State Governments adequately. The State Governments are unable to meet the menace and the Centre should contribute to tackle this locust invasion. So far as the problem of Irrigation is concerned, more irrigation schemes should be allowed without strictly enforcing the four per cent. return.

In desert areas, where there are no river valley projects or canals, there is great difficulty of getting water. People live, mostly on cattle breeding in those areas. Particularly, in Jodhpur division and certain other parts. We have a few good breeds Nagauri, Kankrecha and Sindhi. They not only serve the demands of the people of Rajasthan; they go to serve Punjab,

[Shri M. D. Mathur]

PEPSU, Meerut division and Saurashtra also. We have about a dozen big cattle fairs where lakhs of cattle collect, and are sold.

I want to draw the attention of the Ministry to this problem and request particular to allot more funds for the improvement of the breed. We had formerly a breed—Sindhi breed. After Partition, that breed is almost vanishing. If proper attention is given and scientific advice is also put available to the people of Rajasthan, it can be profitable. We have a number of cattle breeders associations through farmers' forums. These associations should be subsidised by the Government of India and then alone we can improve the cattle of Rajasthan. It will serve not only Rajasthan but the whole of north India.

There is shortage of water for the cattle to drink. But inspite of it Mr. Speaker, you will be surprised to know that there is a breed of cattle in Rajasthan; where a cow gives about twenty seers or half a maund of milk. But where there is this water scarcity. I would request the Government of India to come to our assistance to bring the underground water to surface so that it may be useful for drinking purposes.

Although veterinary facilities strictly come under the purview of the States, Rajasthan is a backward and under-developed State whose Budgets are deficient. Hence the Government of India should come to the help of the State Governments in this regard. Veterinary facilities, drinking water for the cattle, subsidy to the cattle breeders and better arrangements for marketing of the good cattle—all are important factors in the improvement of the breed of the cattle and it will bring relief to the cultivators.

Nagaur, from where I come, is a district where cattle worth two crores of rupees are bred and sold every year. The cultivator mainly lives on that. It is an area of recurring famines and if the cultivator is able to maintain himself, it is because of this. A pair of bullocks would ordinarily yield Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000. The prospects would be better if marketing facilities are improved and cattle fairs are held better. An All India Cattle Fair was held in that district and cattle came from all over India to that place but the cattle from outside refused to drink the water available there. Water had to be brought especially for being drunk by these cattle. Sometimes, a pair of bullocks costs about a thousand and sometimes the best pair goes up to Rs. 5,000. This breed went to Punjab and got the first prize in the All India Competition...

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Do they remain as good when they drink purer water?

Shri M. D. Mathur: They prove to be better and bring better prices. Here there is the dirty water available in the small village which the man and the cattle drink together. The breed is good. If better water is made available, the breed can improve. The disease will be less and the veterinary facilities which are needed more will not be required in such quantity. The Ministry should come to the rescue and improve the breed. If our cattle breeders are subsidised and better arrangements are made for drinking water, Rajasthan also can be helpful in producing better breeds of cattle.

Then about famine. Ordinarily in ten years, two are very bad famine years. Three are scarcity times. Of the remaining five years, two are good times and three are ordinary normal times. During famine times, be it fodder famine or water famine or grain, there is great difficulty. It is only during those times that the assistance of the Government is required most. The State Government has got a pool of famine fund and

comes to the rescue of the people but that is not sufficient.

I thank the Food and Agriculture Ministry; they have always been kind enough to Rajasthan and the Minister himself has visited it a number of times. He must remember us during famine times when we need money.

श्री राजव (नरसापुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन में जब इस चीज पर बहस हो रही है तो दो खास बातों पर हमें ध्यान देना होगा। उन में से एक बात है अन्न की कमी की। लेकिन जो दिक्कत है वह आज अन्न की कमी से नहीं है, बल्कि इस बात से है कि अन्न के भाव बढ़ रहे हैं। जहां पर अन्न का सर्पलस है, वहां पर भी जो पैदा करने वाले है वह बड़ी दिक्कत झेल रहे है। वे भूख के मारे तड़प रहे है। हमारे यहां के कुछ आध्र के सदस्य कहने लगे कि कुछ गैरजिम्मेदार लोग नारे लगा रहे है, उनके मुंह से यह बात आ रही है कि अन्न के भावों का कंट्रोल होना चाहिये। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से बताना चाहता हू कि हमारे डिस्ट्रिक्ट वेस्ट गोदावरी में चार लाख टन का सर्पलस है। जब माननीय श्री जैन साहब और श्री कृष्णप्पा साहब बेजवाड़ा पधारे तो इसको देख कर बहुत खुश हुये कि वहा ६, ७ लाख टन चावल मिलने का मौका है। लेकिन बात क्या है? जहा पर सर्पलस है, जहा बहुत ज्यादा पैदा होता है, वहा पैदा करने वाली जो ऐग्रिकल्चरल लेबर है, गरीब किसान हैं, उनका क्या हाल है ? वह लोग कहते हैं कि हम भारत भर के लिये आठ लाख टन चावल देने के लिये तैयार है। वे देश के अन्नदाता है, उन अन्नदाता की हालत को आपको सोचना चाहिये, लेकिन इसके लिये यहां पर कोई सदस्य समय नही देता है। जो लाखों टन चावल पैदा करते हैं, आज वही भूख के मारे तड़प रहे हैं। उनके लिये आप सस्ते अनाज की दूकान खोलिये। मैं ने यह मांग की, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने उसको नामंजूर कर दिया। उनका शायद यह खयाल है कि जहां पर सर्पलस है, वहां पर सब के घर में चावल है। लेकिन मैं एक बात उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि वह गांव में आकर देखें कि उन किसानों की क्या हालत है। आज छोटे किसान और ऐग्रिकल्चरल लेबर जो है वह चावल का दाम ज्यादा नही दे सकती है और इसलिये वह अन्न के बिना उपवास करती है। इस चीज को समाज को रोकना चाहिये।

यहा पर लोग यह बात भी कहते हैं कि भाव घटने से उत्पादन की जो चाह आज लोगों में है, वह बुझ जायेगी, देश का हाल बिगड़ जायेगा। इस तरह की धमकिया दी जा रही है। पर किसान को जरूर प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये। सैकड़ों हजारों एकड के जो भूमिधर है क्या वे ही खेती करने वाले किसान है ? क्या वे खुद मेहनत करते है ? और क्या वे अपनी मेहनत से अनाज पैदा करते है ? मेरी विनती है कि जो लोग खुद काम करते है और खेत में अपना पसीना बहा कर काम करने वाले ७० प्रतिशत किसानों को क्या आप किसान मानते है ? जो सच्चे श्रमिक किसान है, उनके पास चावल नही है और महंगा अनाज खरीदने के लिये उनके पास पैसा भी नही है, ऐसी हालत में अनाज के भाव बढने से साधारण किसानों को क्या प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा ?

अगले साल भारत में अन्न की पैदावार यदि हम और बढ़ाना चाहेंगे, तो जो किसान पैदावार करता है, उसका भी हमें खयाल रखना होगा। आगे से भी अगर हमें वहां से चावल और अनाज लेना है, तो हमें कम से कम इतना तो करना चाहिये कि जिससे वे लोग जिन्दा रह सकें। जब इस तरह की बात की जाती है तो हमारे मंत्री महोदय बहुत दुखी होते है। लेकिन मैं उनको यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारी संस्कृति कहती है "अन्नदाता सुखी भव:"। उसको—अन्न—

[श्री रामन]

दाता को—दूर में रख करके, उपवास में रख कर के यदि आज हम सात लाख टन ले जायेंगे और उसका दूसरी जगहों पर बटवारा कर देंगे और आन्ध्र में सस्ती अनाज की दुकानें नहीं खोलेंगे, तो वहां के लोगों के साथ न्याय नहीं करेंगे, यह सरासर अन्याय होगा। उन के घर में ज्यादा न खाने के लिये चावल है और न अनाज है और वे लोग तड़प रहे हैं। इस बात को भी मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये।

अब मैं प्राइस कंट्रोल की बात करना चाहता हूं। कुछ लोग, जब कंट्रोल की बात की जाती है, तो घबरा जाते हैं। लेकिन इससे अगर वे घबराते हैं तो उनको ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन की बात नहीं करनी चाहिये। जो किसान प्रोड्यूस करता है, उसको जो रेट मिलता है, उसका भी उन्हें खयाल रखना चाहिये। मैं अपने आन्ध्र के मेम्बर श्री रंगा साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो फसल जनवरी में हाथ में आती है या जो इस वक्त काटी जाती है या खलिहानों में आती है उस दिन चावल का भाव क्या होता है और इसके बाद सितम्बर-अक्तूबर में क्या भाव होता है? जनवरी में चावल के दो मन के बोरे का भाव तो १४ रुपया होता है लेकिन सितम्बर और अक्तूबर में जा कर वह २७-२८ या ३० रुपया हो जाता है। जो छोटे छोटे किसान लोग हैं वे साल भर के लिये अनाज जमा करके अपने घर में नहीं रख सकते हैं। उनमें इतनी शक्ति नहीं होती है कि वे इसे जमा करके रख सकें। उस वक्त ये इसे बेच देते हैं और बाद में जाकर इनको ज्यादा भाव पर खरीदना पड़ता है। भारत सरकार यह चाहती है कि भारत भर के लिये अन्न की व्यवस्था हो, लेकिन इसकी जिम्मेदारी वह अपने ऊपर लेने को तैयार नहीं है और न खुद तकलीफ उठाने के लिये तैयार है। मैं एक सुझाव मंत्री महोदय के सामने उपस्थित करना चाहता हूं। जिस वक्त फसल मंडी में आती है उस वक्त सरकार को इसे खरीदने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। इससे दो फायदे होंगे। एक फायदा तो यह होगा कि जो छोटा किसान है उसको अपने गल्ले की ठीक कीमत मिल सकेगी और उसको सस्ते दाम पर या नुकसान पर अपनी प्रोड्यूस नहीं बेचने पड़ेगी और दूसरा यह होगा कि जो कंज्यूमर्स हैं उनको भी ज्यादा दाम देना नहीं पड़ेगा। इस तरह से किसानों को भी और कंज्यूमर्स को भी सुविधा हो जायेगी। सरकार को चाहिये कि जब फसल मार्केट में आये, उस वक्त वह काफी माल खरीद कर अपने पास जमा कर ले। यदि उसने ऐसा किया तो वह मार्केट को कंट्रोल करके कीमतें स्थिर कर सकेगी। यह एक प्रेक्टिकल स्टेप है जो सरकार उठा सकती है। केवल मंत्र जपते रहने से और जबानी बातें करते रहने से कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा। आज देखने में आता है कि कुछ लोग बड़े बड़े स्टाक अपने पास जमा करके अधिक भाव कमाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं और मुनाफाखोरी करते हैं। आपके जो कानून हैं या आप जो ऐलान करते हैं, उनका उन पर कोई असर नहीं होता है। सरकार के हाथ में जब माल रहेगा तो वह रेट्स को काबू में रख सकेगी। बिना अन्न को अपने हाथ में रखे सरकार इस समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकती और कीमतों पर कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार माल हाथ में रख कर मार्केट को कंट्रोल करे।

अब मैं खेती बाड़ी के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। जब आन्ध्र की बात की जाती है तो आन्ध्र के किसानों की भी कुछ जिम्मेदारी है यह कहा जाता है और हम पर इल्जाम लगाया जाता है कि हम लोग बेचने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं और लोग चावल इत्यादि अपने पास जमा किये हुये हैं। यह भी कहा जाता है कि वे हम से साफ साफ

बात नहीं करते हैं । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आन्ध्र के किसान जो पैदा करते हैं वह वे अपने लिये ही पैदा नहीं करते हैं । उनको भी गल्ले, आलू इत्यादि कई वस्तुओं की आवश्यकता होती है और दूसरी चीजें खरीदने के लिये पैसे की आवश्यकता होती है । आन्ध्र के बहुत से जिलों में चावल पैसे की फ्राप है, कैश क्राप है । हम जितना पैदा करते हैं हम अपने खाने के लिये ही पैदा नहीं करते हैं बल्कि विदेशों में तथा देश के दूसरे भागों में भेजने के लिये भी पैदा करते हैं । हमारा जो वाइल्ड राइस होता है वह मलाबार जाता है और यदि हम उसको मलाबार नहीं भेजें तो यह हमारा ही नुकसान होगा । हमारे यहां जो सुपीरियर राइस पैदा होता है वह बम्बई, सौराष्ट्र इत्यादि देशों के भागों में जाता है और उसकी इंग्लैंड, आस्ट्रेलिया और मिडिल ईस्ट के देशों में भी काफी मांग रहती है और भेजा जाता है । हमारे प्रदेश के दो तीन जिलों में एक लाख टन सुपीरियर राइस का स्टाक जमा पड़ा है और उसके जमा होते हुये भी हम विदेशों से अमरीका इत्यादि से ३५ रुपया मन के भाव पर चावल मंगा रहे हैं । २५ रुपया भाव पर देशी चावल मिल रहा है हम बेच भी रहे हैं तो पता नहीं कि भरपूर मात्रा रहने पर भी सरकार विदेशों से चावल क्यों खरीद रही है ? और क्यों फारेन एक्सचेंज को बरबाद कर रही है । हमारे यहां फाइन राइस की शार्टेज नहीं है और इस राइस को इम्पोर्ट करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । आज जब हम यह नारा सुनते हैं कि पैसे को बचाना चाहिये तो हमें आश्चर्य होता है कि क्योंकि सरकार खुद ही बचाना नहीं चाहती और न उसे बचाने का तरीका आता है । इस वास्ते इसको भी सरकार को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये ।

आज आन्ध्र से कई चीजें देश के दूसरे भागों के लिये ली जा रही हैं और हम उसको देने को भी तैयार हैं लेकिन आपको यह भी देखना चाहिये कि उनको किन किन चीजों की आवश्यकता है । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आन्ध्र के लिये जो स्कीमें सैंक्शन भी हुई हैं वे भी बन्द पड़ी हुई हैं । इनके बन्द होने का जब प्रान्तीय सरकार से कारण पूछा जाता है तो कहा जाता है कि पैसे की कमी है । आज सरकार आन्ध्र से लाखों मन अनाज प्राप्त करती है लेकिन जब खेतों के लिये बिजली देने को सरकार को कहा जाता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि पैसे की कमी है इस वास्ते जो स्कीमें सैंक्शन भी हो चुकी हैं, उनको भी अमल में नहीं लाया जा सकता है । वहां से सरकार तेल के बीज भी प्राप्त करती है, तम्बाकू भी पाती है और इनको एक्सपोर्ट करके करोड़ों रुपये कमाती है । परन्तु जब किसानों को सुविधायें प्रदान करने की बात कही जाती है तो कह दिया जाता है कि पैसे की कमी है । यह ठीक बात नहीं है । केन्द्रीय सरकार को वहां के किसानों की जो जरूरतें हैं उनका भी खयाल रखना चाहिये और उनकी जरूरतों को पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये । यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उनकी जरूरतों को पूरा किया तो आप देखेंगे कि वे लोग बड़ी खुशी के साथ और अधिक पैदा करेंगे । और उपज के बढ़ने से जाहिर है कि अन्न का अभाव नहीं रहेगा । सिर्फ आन्ध्र के लिये ही मैं यह नहीं कहता बल्कि और और जगहों के लिये इस द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में जो धन राशि देने की व्यवस्था है, उसमें अधिकारियों द्वारा सावधानी नहीं बर्ती जाती है और धन का अपव्यय होता है । आन्ध्र की बाबत मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि वहां पर जो छोटे छोटे माइनर प्राजेक्ट्स हैं उनके लिये पैसा नहीं मिलता है और बाढ़ आदि से जो फ़सल चौपट हो जाती है और जो किसानों की अपार क्षति पहुंचती है, उसमें सरकार की ओर से जो तत्काल सहायता मिलनी चाहिये वह समय पर नहीं मिलती है । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आन्ध्र के किसानों की जो जरूरतें हैं उनको सरकार को पूरा करना चाहिये । नारियल के भाव के बारे

[श्री रामय]

में जो नारियल कमेटी है, उसकी सिफारिशों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार को अमल कराना चाहिये और खास कर मलाबार, आंध्र और बंगाल के सदस्यों ने जो इस सम्बन्ध में कहा है उस पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये और आवश्यक कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये ।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार अपने एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को टोन अप करे और जो वहां पर गड़बड़ी और धन की बर्बादी होती है उसको बन्द करे और मुझको पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर ठीक से यह काम किया जाये तो हमारे देश के किसान जितनी जगह उन्हें इस समय खेती के लिये प्राप्त है, उसमें अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ा कर के दिखा सकते हैं । यह हमारा सौभाग्य है कि इस देश की प्रकृति भी खेती बाड़ी के बहुत अनुकूल है । मेरा निवेदन है कि भारत सरकार को इस देश की फूड प्राब्लम को सौल्व करने के लिये उत्साह के साथ जुट जाना चाहिये और इस काम में जनता और किसानों का सक्रिय सहयोग प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये । मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय, मैं ने जो चन्द एक सुझाव इस सदन के सामने रखे है, उन पर विचार करेंगे और उन पर अमल कराने का प्रयत्न करेंगे ।

लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि एक हमारे भाई यहा से विलायत जाते है और वहां खाद्य समस्या का अध्ययन करने के बाद उनके सिर में एक लहर उठती है और वह वहां के खेती के माडर्न तरीकों का राग अलापने लगते है और यह नही सोचते कि भारत की जैसी स्थिति है उसमें विदेशी ढंग के खेतीबाड़ी के तरीके सफल नहीं हो सकते ।

डा० सुशीला नायर (झांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारे दक्षिण के एक भाई ने हिन्दी में भाषण दिया । आपके द्वारा मैं उनको अभिनन्दन देना चाहती हूं । उनके भाषण के बाद मुझे लगा कि मेरे लिये अंग्रेजी में बोलना अनुचित होगा ।

An Hon. Member: You will learn many things from the South.

डा० सुशीला नायर: जी हां अध्यक्ष महोदय, दक्षिण से हम बहुत चीजें सीखते हैं और सीखते रहेंगे क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि कितने ही बड़े बड़े आचार्य लोग दक्षिण से आये थे । और अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी इस कुर्सी पर बैठे हुये हमें सिखा रहे है, तो इसमें आश्चर्य की कोई बात नहीं है कि हमें दक्षिण से सीखने को मिले ।

अभी मेरे जो दक्षिण के भाई बोल रहे थे उन्होंने अपने भाषण में एक चीज की तरफ बहुत ध्यान दिलाया कि करीब ७० फी सदी लोग जो अन्न पैदा करते है गोदावरी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में, वे अन्न खा नहीं सकते क्योंकि वे गरीब हैं, इसलिये उन्हें कंट्रोल्स के द्वारा सस्ता अन्न दिया जाये, ऐसी उनकी सिफारिश है । मैं बहुत नम्रता से उनसे यह कहना चाहती हूं कि वह जिस समस्या कों हल करना चाहते हैं उस समस्या को हम सभी हल करना चाहते हैं लेकिन यह कहना कि उस समस्या का हल कंट्रोल्स है, ऐसी बात नही है । जितनी दृढ़ता से मैं उस चीज की तरफ़ ज़ोर दे सकू, दे कर कहना चाहती हूं कि कंट्रोल्स से हमारी समस्या कभी हल नही हो सकती ।

कंट्रोल्स के बारे में रिपोर्ट देखिये तो आपको मालूम होगा कि उसमें बहुत करप्शन आ गया था । आज जो काम हमारे देश में चल रहे है उन में तो हम करप्शन को दूर नही कर पाये तब अन्न जैसी चीज जो हर एक मनुष्य जीवन के साथ सम्बन्ध रखती है खाद्य पदार्थ, उसमें अगर आप कंट्रोल लगायेंगे तो कितना भ्रष्टाचार और करप्शन हमारे देश में बढ़ेगा, इसका आप सहज ही अनुमान

जा सकते हैं । उस पर आप कैसे काबू पायेंगे ? मैं समझती हूं कि कंट्रोल्स को फिर से लाने की बात सोचना अपना कब्र खोदना है । कीमतों की बात लीजिये जब आपके देश में गल्ले पर कंट्रोल था तब गेहूं का भाव १८ रुपये मन था और आज कंट्रोल नहीं है और जब चारों ओर हो हल्ला मचा हुआ है कि फूड क्राइसिस है तब गेहूं दिल्ली में १५ रुपये और १६ रुपये प्रति मन के हिसाब से मिल रहा है और पंजाब में साढ़े तेरह रुपये प्रति मन के भाव से मिल रहा है । ऐसी अवस्था में कंट्रोल की बात करना मेरी समझ के बाहर है । हम एक टोटैलिटेरियन स्टेट नहीं हैं । होना चाहते भी नहीं, तो फिर कंट्रोल की बात करना बिलकुल गलत बात है ।

आप फूडग्रेंस की प्राइस को तो कंट्रोल करने की बात करते हैं, वह आप कर लेंगे लेकिन जो आपकी कैश क्राप्स हैं, उनके बारे में आप क्या करने वाले हैं ? आज हम देखते हैं कि किसान लोग खाद्य पदार्थ पैदा करने की अपेक्षा ज्यादा से ज्यादा कैश क्राप्स जैसे तम्बाकू मिर्च और गन्ना आदि पैदा कर रहे हैं और क्या इन चीजों की खेती बढ़ाने से आपका फूड प्रोडक्शन बढ़ने वाला है ? आप कोई कानून बना कर एक किसान को इस बात के लिये मजबूर नहीं कर सकते कि वह इतने एकड़ में गल्ला बोये और इतने एकड़ में तम्बाकू, मिर्च और गन्ने आदि की खेती करे । इसलिये आपका ऐसा खयाल करना कि आप कंट्रोल के जरिये से खाद्य पदार्थों की प्राइस को कंट्रोल कर लेंगे, और खाद्य समस्या को हल कर लेंगे, गलत बात है और इससे आपकी खाद्य समस्या कदापि हल नहीं हो सकती है । उसे हल करने के लिये आपको हालात पैदा करने होंगे जिनमें अधिक से अधिक अन्न पैदा हो ।

आज आप देखें कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में यहां इतनी नई जमीन काश्त में लाई गई, वहां बहुत बड़ी तादाद में लोगों ने गन्ने की खेती की है । किसान लोग चावल और अन्य खाद्य पदार्थ पैदा नहीं करते क्योंकि जितनी कमाई वे शुगरकेन से करते हैं उतनी कमाई वे खाद्य पदार्थों से नहीं कर पाते ।

मैं बहुत नम्रता से यह कहना चाहती हूं कि हम लोग खाद्य मंत्री महोदय की इस बात के लिये आलोचना कर सकते हैं कि वे खाद्य समस्या को हल नहीं कर पाये हैं और फूड प्राब्लम बहुत ऐक्यूट हो गई है । लेकिन क्या इस गल्ले की समस्या को सरकार अकेले बिना जनता का सक्रिय सहयोग मिले सफलतापूर्वक हल कर सकती है, मैं समझती हूं कि नहीं कर सकती है । इसी प्रकार फूड मिनिस्ट्री को अगर यह फूड प्राब्लम हल करनी है तो फूड मिनिस्ट्री को अन्य मिनिस्ट्रियों से पूरी पूरी मदद मिलनी चाहिये और सब को सरकार को और जनता को गल्ले की समस्या हल करने के हेतु जुट जाना चाहिये, सब का ध्यान इस समस्या पर केन्द्रित होना चाहिये ।

१९४९ में जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू अमरीका पधारे थे, मैं उस समय वहां पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट स्टूडेंट थी, तब वहां पर उन्होंने बहुत जोरों से इस बात को कहा था कि हम अगले साल से बिलकुल फूड इम्पोर्ट नहीं करेंगे । जब उनसे यह सवाल पूछा गया कि अगर जरूरत लायक गल्ला आप अपने देश में पैदा न कर सके, तो आप क्या करेंगे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि उस हालत में हम भूखे मरना पसन्द करेंगे लेकिन अब बाहर से हम अपने देश में गल्ला नहीं मंगायेंगे । लेकिन आज हम रिपोर्ट में देखते हैं कि सन् १९५५ में हमारा फूड इम्पोर्ट ०.७ मिलियन टन था, १९५६ में १.४ मिलियन टन था और १९५७ में जनवरी से मार्च तक अर्थात् तीन महीने में ०.८ मिलियन टन आपके देश में आ चुका है और अभी और आना है । हम गन्ना पैदा करके शक्कर विदेशों में भेजते हैं और तम्बाकू और मिर्च

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

एक्सपोर्ट करके फारेन एक्सचेंज पैदा करेंगे ऐसा मानते हैं। यह ठीक है लेकिन जो थोड़ा बहुत मुट्ठी भर फारेन एक्सचेंज हम इन चीजों को एक्सपोर्ट करके कमाते हैं उससे फूड का बहुत ज्यादा इम्पोर्ट करके उड़ा देते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि क्या यह फूड मिनिस्ट्री और गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया का धर्म नहीं है कि वह अपनी सारी शक्ति फूड प्राब्लम को हल करने में और इस देश में अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दिशा में लगा दे ताकि गल्ले के सम्बन्ध में आत्मनिर्भरता का जो हमारा ध्येय है उसको हम प्राप्त कर सकें। हमारी जेब में फूड इम्पोर्ट के रूप में जो बहुत बड़ा छिद्र है और जिस छिद्र में से होकर हमारा सारा फारेन एक्सचेंज तेजी से खत्म हुआ जा रहा है, वह बन्द हो।

आप यह भी देखिये कि रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री कहती है कि हम फूड के लिये १९० वैगन दे सकते हैं, उस से ज्यादा नहीं दे सकते हैं। इस का परिणाम यह है कि डाक्स में फूड भरा पड़ा है, जहाज भरे पड़े हैं। मैं ने सुना है —मुझे आशा है कि यह फिगर ग़लत होगी, लेकिन कहते हैं कि यह सही है — कि हम को दस लाख रुपये रोज का फारेन एक्सचेंज में डैमरेज देना पड़ रहा है, क्योंकि हम वहां से फूड उठा नहीं सकते! क्या यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि वैगन डाइवर्ट करके, पूरा प्रयत्न कर के किसी न किसी तरह से उस फूड को वहां से निकालें? फिर कहा जाता है कि हमारी स्टोरेज कैपेसिटि नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि अगर नहीं है, तो फिर उस का भी कोई तरीका निकालना चाहिये। भले ही जगह खाली न हो, लेकिन इस बात की तरफ ध्यान केन्द्रित हो तो खाली हो भी सकती है।

मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहती हूं कि जो दृढ़ता हम ने १९४९-५० में दिखाई थी, जिस दृढ़ता के कारण १९५४–५५ में ऐसा दीखने लगा था कि हम ने अपने देश की फूड प्राबलम को हल कर लिया है, वही दृढ़ता फिर से हम में आयेगी, तभी हम इस समस्या को हल कर सकेंगे, वर्ना नहीं।

फिर दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज को भी देखिये। मुझे ठीक तरह से ध्यान नहीं कि लैंड रिफार्म्ज का विषय मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर के अन्तर्गत आता है या रेव्येन्यू में। हम लैंड रिफार्म्ज की बातें तो बहुत करते हैं। कई स्टेट्स ने इस बारे में लेजिस्लेशन भी बनाये हैं, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि हम ने इन्टरमीडियरीज को एलिमिनेट किया है या नहीं। नहीं किया है। land must belong to the tiller of the soil, यह हम बहुत देर से कहते आ रहे हैं, लेकिन हम ने यह किया नहीं है। जिस समस्या का जिक्र मेरे आन्ध्र के भाई कर रहे थे कि पैदावार करने वाले को खाना नहीं मिलता है, उस का हल तो यह है कि जो जोतता है, जो बोता है, उस का फसल उसी का हो जो पैदा करे, उस फसल का मालिक वही हो, उस में से वह जो खाने के लिये रखना चाहे, वह रख ले और बाकी दूसरों को दे। कट्रोल्ज की मार्फत हम सरप्लस एरियाज में आर्टिफिशियल स्केसिटी पैदा कर देते हैं और स्केसिटी एरियाज में हम वहां के अन्न ले जाते हैं। पिछले कट्रोल्ज के दिनों में हम ने इस तरह सारा गोल माल कर दिया था। ईश्वर न करे कि देश को फिर उस तरह का बुरा स्वपन—देखना पड़े।

अगर छोटा सा भी टुकड़ा जमीन का किसी का अपना हो, तो इन्टेन्सिव कल्टीवेशन की मार्फत कितना ज्यादा फूड प्राडक्शन बढ़ सकता है, इस का पता हम को इस देश में जगह जगह पर छोटे छोटे एक्सपेरिमेंट करने के बाद लग गया है। चीन, जापान में भी ऐसा ही किया गया है। स्माल

इन्डिविजुअल होल्डिन्ग्ज और इन्टेन्सिव कल्टीवेशन हम को सब से ज्यादा प्राडक्शन दे सकता है। जिन भाइयों ने को-आपरेटिव फार्म्ज का विरोध किया है, मैं उन से पूरी तरह सहमत हूं। को-आपरेटिव फार्म्ज हमारे देश की समस्या का हल नहीं है। दिल्ली के पास इन्डियन को-आपरेटिव यूनियन ने इस का एक्सपेरिमेंट किया है, उन का यह स्पष्ट मत है कि वह कामयाब नही हुआ। इस लिये को-आपरेटिव फार्म्ज की तरफ ध्यान देना, उस में अपने रिसोर्सिज डालना हमारी बहुत बड़ी गलती होगी।

को-आपरेशन रखिये मार्केटिंग के लिये, बीज के लिये, उन सर्विसिज के लिये जो किसान चाहता है। को-आपरेशन रखिये आबपाशी के लिये। ट्यूबवैल्ज को-आपरेटिव तरीके से उन के हो सकते हैं। लेकिन जहां तक जोतने, बोने और फड पैदा करने का सम्बन्ध है, इन्डिविजुअल स्माल होल्डिंगज एन्ड इन्टेन्सिव कल्टीवेशन के सिवा इस समस्या का कोई हल नही है।

मैन्योर्ज की बात हम बहुत करते हैं। अपनी सायल की फरटिलिटी को कायम करने की तरफ हम को ध्यान देना चाहिये। आर्टिफिशियल मैन्यार्ज की बात हम करते है, लेकिन नैचरल आरगैनिक मैन्यार्जा की तरफ हम ने तवज्जह नही दी है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हू कि हैल्थ डिपार्टमेन्ट का भी इस में को-आपरेशन हो और इस बात की व्यवस्था की जाय कि किस प्रकार की हमारी लैट्रिन्ज हों, घर घर मे कैसा तरीका अख्तियार किया जाय, ताकि जितना भी ह्यूमैन एक्सक्रीटा हो, जितना भी एनिमल एक्सक्रीटा हो, वह सब वापिस जमीन में जाये:

From the land to the animals and human beings and from the animals and human beings back to the land, अगर यह साइकिल कायम रहे, तभी सायल की फरटिलिटी कायम रह सकती है, वर्ना नहीं। इस तरफ भी ज्यादा तवज्जह दी जानी चाहिये।

एक जमाना था कि जब इस देश में नान-सीरियल फूड पर बड़ा जोर दिया गया था। एक विमन्ज फूड कौंसिल भी बनी। लेकिन हम सब उस को भूल गये है। भूलने का तो कोई कारण नही था। हम को उसे याद रखना चाहिये। हमारे सेठ गोविन्द दास जी पोल्ट्री और फिशरीज के नाम पर बहुत नारज हो रहे थे। मैं भी पक्की वजिटेरियन हू। मुझे भी उन चीजों को देख कर तकलीफ होती है, लेकिन अगर रियलिस्टिक तरीके से देखना है, तो सच यह है कि इन चीजो का इस देश मे बड़ा स्थान है, इस लिये इन को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिये। इतना बड़ा कौस्ट-लाइन है हमारे देश का, इतने नदियां और तालाब है हमारे यहा कि जितनी मछली हम चाहें, पैदा कर सकते है। मैं ने सुना है कि एक्सपेरिमेन्ट के तौर पर बारह लाख रुपये का इन्वेस्टमेंट किया गया, और थोड़े से समय मे उस मे से पच्चीस लाख की फिश मिल गयी। यह बहुत अच्छी चीज है और इस को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिये। हम यह भी समझे कि इन्सान को सेहत के लिये सिरियल्ज की बहुत थोड़ी मात्रा में जरूरत रहती है। अमरीका मे तो आज लोग रोटी खाते ही नही है। कहते है कि स्टार्च खा खा कर मोटे हो जायेंगे और खास तौर से औरतें तो ब्रैड का एक स्लाइस भी मुश्किल से खाती है। वे मीट, फिश और दूसरी वे चीजें खाती है, जिन में स्टार्च नहीं होता प्रोटीन ज्यादा होता है। Cereals are supposed to be fattening and they are very conscious of their figure, इसी तरह से कई हमारे भाइयों ने बहुत जोरों से कहा कि परदेश से जो पाउडर्ड दूध आता है, उस को रोक दिया जाय। हम को भी इस बात से बहुत तकलीफ होती है कि बाहर से कोई चीज आए, लेकिन

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

जब हम अपने देश में पूरा दूध पैदा करेंगे, तो बेशक उस को रोक दें, परन्तु जब तक हमारे यहां पूरा दूध पैदा नहीं होता और हम को कहीं से मिलता है उस को छोड़ देना और अपने बच्चों को दूध से वंचित रखना यह कुछ उचित दलील मुझे नहीं लगती। हम गऊ के भक्त हैं, उस की पूजा करने वाले लोग हैं और हमारे बच्चों को दूध न मिले, इस से बड़ी दुःख की बात क्या हो सकती है ? हमारे देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा डेयरीज हों, ज्यादा से ज्यादा अच्छी, बहुत दूध देने वाली गायें हों, जिस से हम बच्चों को अच्छी तरह से दूध दे सकें, यह हम सब का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये। जैसा कि सेठ गोविन्द दास जी ने कहा है, अन्न ज्यादा पैदा होगा, तो उससे भूसे का चारा भी उन के लिये मिल जायगा। उन के लिये जंगल में घास भी काफी मिल सकती है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जितनी भूमि इस देश में पड़ी है, क्या हम ने उस भूमि का एक एक इंच इस्तेमाल किया है। नहीं किया है। ऐसा करने के लिये हम को वह भूमि भूमिहीनों को देनी होगी —आज को आज देनी होगी। और भूमिहीनों को देने से भी काम नहीं चलेगा। जहां बिल्कुल सख्त जमीन है और उस को तोड़ कर तैयार करने की जरूरत है। खाद्य मंत्रालय को अपने ट्रैक्टर की मार्फ़त उस को तोड़ कर भूमिहीनों को एलाट करना होगा। झांसी में बदीना के देहातों में खेती करने वाले लोग रहते थे। मिलिट्री ने उन की जमीन ले ली और उन को वहां से हटाया जा रहा है और कहा जा रहा है कि पत्थर जैसे जंगल की जमीन में जाकर खेती करो। वे कैसे करें? उस जमीन को तोड़ कर तैयार करके उन को दिया जाय। तभी वे उस में से ठीक तरह से फूड पैदा कर सकेंगे। यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि जो जमीन आज अन्डर कल्टीवेशन नहीं है, उस को ठीक तरह से तैयार किया जाय और तैयार कर के इन्डिविजुअल को एलाट किया जाय। ताकि वे उसको डेवेलप करें और उस में अधिक से अधिक अन्न पैदा करें। वह अन्न उस का है, मेहनत उस की है, मेहनत का फल उसका है, किसी दूसरे इन्टरमीडियरी का नहीं, अगर उस को वह पता हो, तो वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा उस में से पैदा करेगा और ऐसा वह कर के दिखा भी चुका है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मांग की ताईद करती हूं और मैं आशा रखती हूं कि मंत्री महोदय और गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के अन्य मंत्रालय भी, मैं ने जो चन्द सुझाव दिये हैं, उन की तरफ ध्यान देंगे।

Mr. Speaker: Let me give a few minutes for agricultural labour. Shri B. S. Murthy.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I must be grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak a few words about the Cinderella of agriculture, the pivot of this great industry of India which is forgotten.

Everybody has been speaking about allowing the prices to rise. I do want to join hands with those that would like to increase food prices provided the increase will go into the hands of the actual tiller, the so-called peasant or the land-owner, but I am afraid that the money is not going into the pockets of the tiller, the peasant. It is the middleman who is taking away 30 to 60 per cent of the increase in price. That being the position, is it fair on the part of Government or others to come out with a chorus of praises for this or that, instead of saying that the real tiller should get the actual benefit of any rise in prices?

17 hrs.

In this connection, I would like to point out that there is a misnomer about the word 'peasant' in India, we

have landlords, land-owners, cultivators, tenants, peasants, and last but not least the agricultural labourers. The majority of the actual tillers will not be in possession of more than thirty or forty per cent of the agricultural land in India But it is those who are absentee landlords, those who are far away from the rural areas, those who are enjoying other professions and the benefits of other things in cities, who are the biggest headache in this agricultural industry Therefore, I want the Ministry to find out how far and how soon they could introduce land reforms

In regard to land reforms, I find that both the States as well as the Centre are lukewarm I do not know why they should be so negligent of this land reform which will go a long way in removing much of the injustice that is being done to the rural population of India Already, a number of commissions and committees have been appointed to go into this question In Andhra Pradesh, there was a committee to enquire into the matter of land reforms That committee submitted its report long ago, but up till now, no action has been taken on the same Therefore, I would urge that land reforms must be introduced as early as possible Besides, every bit of land that is available must be made use of for intensive and extensive cultivation

I want to say a few words now about the agricultural labourer Agricultural labour in India is not less than one-third of the rural population In Madras, Bombay, and Andhra Pradesh, the landless agricultural population is as high as fifty per cent of the total population The agricultural labourer who is the real tiller of the soil toils and moils from dawn to dusk and creates the much needed paddy, wheat etc But actually, he is not having food which will suffice him for the whole year My hon friend Shri Raman has been telling us about the conditions prevailing in West Godavari But I can tell you how the poor agricultural labourers in the coastal district, which is actually the granary of India are not having a square meal a day in the lean years

Agricultural labour is having work only for a maximum of four to five months only in a year But in these four months, the agricultural labourer is not paid adequately And since he is not able to other parts of the country where work is available, he is often without employment for about five to six months in a year

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture must come forward to appoint some committee to go into this agricultural labour problem, because the agricultural labourer is the most neglected individual in India Even when the British Government were in existence here, and they appointed one or two commissions on agriculture, the agricultural labourer was excluded from the purview of their enquiry I, therefore, suggest that it is high time that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture should take up this question and see how far agricultural labour is contributing towards the production of paddy and wheat, and how far it is able to derive sustenance from that production It is he, strictly speaking, who can contribute towards more production India wants more and more production, especially food production The proper individual who should be tackled for this purpose is not merely the tenant or the cultivator or the peasant but the agricultural labourer and his family But the agricultural labourer is not being attended to I think his problems should be tackled so as to see that agricultural economy is broad-based

I would like to say one or two words about co-operative movements I am surprised that even Dr Sushila Nayar is against the co-operative movement

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I did not say that I was against the co-operative movement, I said I was against co-operative farms That is all

Shri B. S. Murthy: I stand corrected, Sir, I think, Sir, if at all there is to be any co-operation, it is the farm where the co-operation should begin Because, if you take a census, there are peasants, there are owners and there are tillers who have only as much as less than half an acre of land If he is allowed to cultivate that by himself, to borrow the bullocks, the plough, the seeds, the manure and all these things, there is a national waste, and no government or nation should tolerate such waste of energy, labour and sometimes other materials Therefore, you need not compel people to go into co-operative farming, but you must make the position of those persons who resort to co-operative farming happier

Some of the friends like Mr Masani and others have been saying that the co-operative movement was a failure in this place and in that place .

Shri M. R. Masani: Quite the contrary I said it has been a success wherever it has been genuinely tried.

Shri B. S. Murthy: He seems to know more of the United States, the U S S R and China I am afraid he does not know his own country and the poor tiller here Because, here we do not have sufficient capital for investment Here we do not have sufficient money to fall back upon, with the result that a man with half or one-fourth of an acre, in Andhra for instance, is not able to make any good use of the land On the other hand, he is leasing it out to a bigger ryot nearby who has fifty, sixty or seventy acres of land Therefore why should you not create an atmosphere where co-operative farming without any compulsion, without any dictatorial administration, could come to the rescue of the poorest of the poor? This sort of ruling out co-operative movement as an anathema to the interests of agriculturists is a thesis which I think is born out of misunderstanding and lack of appreciation of the real circumstances under which India is travelling

Again, in one or two cases our friends have said, "Oh, this is sociologically, economically and perhaps biologically opposed" I am afraid that man lives by co-operation, he is gregarious by nature Even if you read the life of Robinson Crusoe he had everything at his disposal. He said, "My writ is without dispute on this island". But he wanted and yearned to come and fall into the embrace of society Therefore, man wants a social life He does not want to be a recluse or a Robinson Crusoe So co-operation is the very basis of human life He is gregarious Therefore, to rule out co-operative farming or co-operative 'this' or co-operative 'that' as anathema is something which I cannot understand

Sir, one more point I want to make one or two suggestions We must make the village as the unit or a few villages as the unit and see they are made self-sufficient so far as food is concerned To make this a success, I consider consumer *cum* producer organisations must come to the rescue In the villages, if there are co-operative societies consisting of producers on the one hand and the consumers on the other and if they are made to handle the produce of the village without any loss to the proudcer and without the consumer having to pay the penalty of heavy price, I think, much of the headache regarding food problem can be reduced In other countries, this problem has been tackled in this manner We should adopt this

In 1946, when there was a food crisis in Madras State the late Shri Prakasam introduced this system of producer *cum* consumer co-operatives and the scheme helped to a large extent to reduce the rigours of controls Therefore, I would very much like the Agriculture Ministry to take to this scheme and experiment it at least in a few places so that this increasing headache of the price problem may be solved

One word more about the high-power committee which has been

recently constituted to know why prices are rising and why we cannot bring them down. I think this committee need not have come into existence at all. After all we are the witnesses to go before the committee and give evidence. After all, when the session is going on and when the Demands are being discussed, we are giving our evidence and the Minister can find out the pros and cons and give us a new scheme to control the prices from rising without regular official controls. Therefore, I think, the committee is either an addendum or a corrigendum for the many sins of commissions and omissions of the Ministry. I am opposed to it If the committee is to function, I want the Minister to have a member on it who knows the problems of the agriculturist labour in India

Shri A. P. Jain: Mr Speaker, Sir, after many long months, there has been a discussion in this House which I might call a balanced discussion and in which the viewpoints of both the consumer as also the producer have been given due weight. In the past, the issue of the food problem has been very much clouded by an urban and industrial bias There has been talk, and, perhaps, unnecessary talk, much of which could have been avoided, about the rise in prices Today, what I said during the last session stands fully justified. At that time I said that no doubt the prices of food have gone up but this rise has to be viewed in the context of many other factors.

Today a large number of hon Members have spoken—as many as 25—and most of the Members who have spoken did not feel alarmed at the rise in prices.

There are only two hon. Members who have spoken rather strongly about the problem of the rise in prices. They talked only of the consumer. They did not think of the producer, as if the farmer does not exist. The farmer is a very real person as any industrialist. He knows his interests. He is not going to produce more if you do not make farming remunerative for him. Unfortunately, in a section of the people of this country, there is a tendency to consider the farmer as an amorphous, inert, lifeless mass of flesh and bones . (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Who is making money? Is it not the merchant?

Shri A. P. Jain: There is also a school of thought in this country, mostly consisting of economists and persons mostly confined to their rooms They think that you can finance the Plan by depressing the agricultural prices. Some of them go to the length of saying: "Fix the price of wheat at Rs. 10 and the price of rice and other agricultural commodities at a parity. Procure all the wheat and rice and other commodities compulsorily in the market and that will solve the problem of prices. Wages will not go up and the Plan will progress smoothly."

These people seem to forget that there is also some such thing as agricultural sector in our economy and that it also forms part of the Plan. The success of the Plan depends upon the success of agriculture; it contributes no less than fifty per cent to the national dividend; it is again agriculture which provides a large proportion or almost fifty per cent of the foreign exchange that we earn. If we adopt any policy of low prices for agriculture, it is a regressive policy. If our policy does not give any incentive to the farmer, he is not going to produce and if the Plan fails, it will wreck on the policy of depressing agricultural prices.

At any rate, so far as I am concerned, I believe that the agriculturist must have a fair deal. He must have a fair price and that alone will serve as an incentive to more production. The Government has been aware of the problem of maintaining fair prices. That question came up before the National Development Council. It

[Shri A. P Jain]

was entrusted to a body of officials and later on it was considered by another committee of specialists Government have issued a Press note saying that the Government are conscious that the bulk of the people of the country are agriculturists on whose welfare depends the prosperity of the country Government, therefore, would like to assure the agriculturist that the prices of food-grains and other agricultural commodities would not be allowed to fall below economic levels They will take suitable steps from time to time to achieve this end That is the Press note I would have very much liked that the minimum prices had been announced in advance but there were difficulties and I had to give in there

There is also another problem—prices of manufactured goods More often it has been said the prices of agricultural commodities are rising They have risen But, what has happened to the prices of manufactured goods? I have some statistics before me I would like to share them with the hon Members Taking 1952 as the base, the price of cloth, coarse and fine—dhoties—has increased from 100 to 135, an increase of 35 per cent The price of cement has increased from 100 to 129, an increase of 29 per cent The price of iron and steel has increased from 100 to 143, an increase of 43 per cent The price of corrugated iron sheets has increased from 100 to 135 per cent The price of alluminium utensils has risen from 100 to 116 Even the price of footwear went up from 100 to 109

Compare the rise in the prices of food-grains as against these rises The price of food articles has risen during the same period, that is taking 1952 as the base, from 100 to 110 only In the case of cereals it has risen from 100 to 104 and in the case of pulses it has gone down from 100 to 85, whereas the price of edible oils has gone up from 100 to 128

It is undeniable, Sir, that the farmer while he is a producer is also a consumer He has to pay more for the commodities that he consumes and, therefore, it is but fair that he must have a better return for the commodities that he produces.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: He also consumes food, is not it?

Shri A. P. Jain: He produces food and does not buy from the market

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Everyone has a surplus?

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon Member Shri Parulekar questioned as to why I am taking 1952 as the base for comparison He accused me of selecting a favourable year arbitrarily He seems to be unaware of facts Sir 1939 is a very old base Since then many changes have taken place The country has been partitioned and many of the places which were taken for collecting prices have now gone to Pakistan The whole economic structure, the structure of production and consumption has undergone changes Therefore, it is no use sticking to an outmoded date of 1939 A committee consisting of specialists representing the Reserve Bank, the Central Statistical Organisation, the Planning Commission and the various Ministries concerned was appointed The committee considered all the years ranging from 1946 to 1953, and they wanted to select an year in which there were least fluctuations in the prices which should formulate base for the future indices They found that 1949 and 1952 were the years when fluctuations in the prices were the least, and they preferred the year 1952 So, it is not I who has selected that year arbitrarily, it has been selected after giving due consideration by a committee of specialists, economists and others

I wanted to emphasise this point, because in future any prices that we quote or any indices which we may give will relate to the year 1952 and not to the year 1939 Therefore, comparing the present prices of food-grains as also of the manufactured produce as they prevailed in the year 1952, I can now say with confidence

that the rise in the prices of manufactured goods has been of a much higher order than those of the foodgrains

More often a comparison is made with the prices that were prevailing in the years 1954 and 1955 Every hon Member knows that those were the years of depression Those who were interested in the welfare of the farmers raised the question that the Government should come out for a price support We gave price support in a rather niggardly manner We should have come out in a more liberal manner 1954 and 1955 are going to be no comparisons for the prices today Those were the years of abnormally low prices and we should ignore them while we consider the prices prevailing now My own opinion is that while the prices of foodgrains have gone up, they have not gone up to an alarming extent We should try to arrest further rise in the prices, but the complaint, which I presume is an exaggerated complaint, about the present prices does not hold water

The food problem has two aspects One is the question of the physical availability of food and another is the question of prices So far as the physical availability of food is concerned, on the last occasion, I said that there was enough food to go by in the country Some hon Members tried to ridicule this assertion They did not accept it But today, you have heard two hon Members of this House Mr Samanta from Orissa said that there is a surplus in Orissa I have been to Orissa and my estimate of the surplus is about 1,50,000 tons Another hon Member, Mr Raman, representing Andhra said that West Godavari alone has a surplus of 400,000 tons and that the surplus in the coastal districts of Andhra may be of the order of 6 lakhs tons These two areas together account for a surplus of about a million tons, by no means a small quantity

Shri V. P. Nayar: What about scarcity areas?

Shri A. P. Jain: I am coming to that, do not be impatient There is no doubt that there are scarcity pockets in this country where crops have failed On the previous occasion, I had said that there were two pockets of scarcity, one in the east and one in the west The eastern pocket consisted of Bihar, the eastern portions of U P and a part of Bengal.

Mr. Speaker: How is the surplus in a particular area to be judged? There is surplus in the population Has it been worked out at the rate of 16 ounces or 12 ounces per individual?

Shri A. P. Jain: Any calculations on the basis of ounces are misleading Experience has shown that in the past the coastal districts of Andhra have exported 5 to 6 lakhs tons and this year the surplus is greater Orissa also has exported a certain quantity of rice

As I was saying, there are certain deficit pockets, one in the east and one in the west The deficit in the east occurred because of the failure of the *rabi* crop in the eastern U P, in Bihar and in portions of Bengal Bengal had also suffered from floods last year In portions of Bombay and the adjoining portions of Mysore, the deficit was caused because of the failure of the *jawar* crop there But the existence of these deficit pockets does not by any means indicate that there is no foodgrain in other parts of the country So far as the physical availability is concerned, I do say with a certain amount of confidence that we have been able to supply sufficient food to eastern U P, Bihar and also Bengal We have also been able to maintain adequate supplies in Bombay It takes a little time to arrange for the supplies, but we have built up stocks there We are maintaining supplies in the face of very great odds and difficulties.

[Shri A. P. Jain]

The House is aware that there is congestion at the ports: not because of any mistake on the part of my Ministry or any other Ministry, but because, immediately on the re-opening of the Suez, a large number of ships arrived at the Indian Ports. There is also difficulty about transport because of the congestion at the ports. Particularly in regard to foodgrains, we require waterproof wagons during the rains. Sometimes, they are not available in sufficient numbers. My colleague, the Minister in charge of Railways has been very good, very co-operative. He has undertaken a strain on the railways which is quite abnormal and unusual. We had to divert a number of ships from Bombay to Kandla and other ports of saurashtra. He has agreed to transport foodgrains from Kandla to Bihar, a lead of about 1,300 miles, which is quite an unusual lead for metre gauge trains. Nonetheless, he has very gladly and willingly accepted that responsibility. I am hopeful that during the coming three months which is the lean period of the year when the previous crop is on the verge of being exhausted and it will take some time for the new crop to come, that there is not going to be any serious difficulty in maintaining supplies in these pockets.

So far as the question of prices is concerned, I do not claim that we have been able to bring down the prices. But, as a result of the several measures which we have taken in the course of the last two months, the upward rise in the prices has been arrested. Among the measures which we have taken during the last two months, we have increased the number of fair price shops from 20,000 or a little less, to 29,000. We have also increased the efficiency of the fair price shops. There is strict supervision over these shops now.

For wheat, we have constituted three zones. The Northern Zone consists of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and the State of Delhi. This is more or less a self-sufficient zone. The U. P. constitutes a zone by itself. The third zone consists of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and the State of Bombay excluding the town of Bombay. That, again, is, more or less, a self-sufficient region. The U. P. is also a self-sufficient region. While the prices in these regions showed a downward trend, more markedly in the Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, in the U. P. prices went down rather less.

One result of the creation of the zones was that it increased our responsibility outside the zones. The prices of wheat and wheat products in the south began to rise. The price of wheat and wheat products showed an upward tendency in Bihar. We increased the supplies in the south. We are issuing as much wheat to the millers as they want. We are also freely issuing wheat to other consumers with the result that the prices are gradually coming under control.

Another step that we took was the creation of a rice zone in the south. That zone is made up of the four States of Andhra, Madras, Mysore and Kerala. There was difference of opinion about the inclusion of Kerala in the zone because Kerala happens to be a highly deficit area. Ultimately, an agreement was brought about and the zone was created with the agreement of all the constituent States. As a result of the creation of the zone, prices in Kerala have positively gone down. So they have gone down in Madras. In the producing areas, trade is still offering resistance and the fall in the prices which we had expected has not come about.

Shri B. S. Murthy: There was a rise of one rupee.

Shri A. P. Jain: On the other hand, in a few markets there was a rise in

the price of rice Now, that is somewhat extraordinary and we are taking steps to procure the foodgrains under the new powers that have been given to us We have made some headway We are negotiating certain things with the State Governments and we shall procure the surplus stock in those States

That again created a problem in the areas outside Andhra was supplying fine rice to Calcutta and Bombay, and immediately that source of supply was cut out, prices began to show an upward tendency We took a twofold action Fristly, we increased the release from the imported stocks in those two areas, and secondly, we authorised the Andhra Government to issue permits for 10,000 tons of rice export to Bombay and 10,000 tons of rice export to Calcutta

In Orissa we have also made an effort to procure After some hard bargaining—I had myself to go to Bhuvaneshwar—we have fixed the prices and up to date we have succeeded in procuring about 35,000 or 40 000 tons of rice in Orissa I am expecting that we should be able to procure another 60,000 or 70 000 tons in that area

We have taken similar action in regard to gram and hon Members must have seen the Government notification which has been published in the papers of today In Rajasthan and certain other parts we have frozen the price of gram and we propose to procure gram at the average price prevailing during the last three months On the whole, this has produced a beneficial effect

Some hon Members have referred to the advance of credit by the scheduled banks to the trade against stocks of foodgrains There is no doubt that the advances by the scheduled banks to the trade against stocks of foodgrains were too heavy this year Initially action was initiated in the month of February and partly a directive and partly a request was issued to the scheduled banks Unfortunately, some of the scheduled banks did not respond to the request, and the request had ultimately to be converted into a directive The present position is that the margin money has been increased from 25 to 40 per cent. both in the case of rice and all other foodgrains In the case of rice, the aggregate advance at any time cannot exceed two-third of what it was last year at the corresponding time, and in the case of wheat it cannot be more than three-fourth of what it was at the corresponding period last year This has also had some effect We have also rationalised the railway movement

As the hon Members know the Mehta Committee has been appointed in accordance with the promise which I made in the House Some hon Members have been rather hard on that committee Some have said that there was no need to appoint a committee I do not claim a monopoly of wisdom, nor of experience We want to benefit from the wisdom and experience of others We have, therefore, appointed a committee which is a representative committee presided over by a person of great eminence in the public life of the country who does not belong to the Congress Party, and we hope to benefit from his experience

Another objection has been raised that there is no farmer on this committee May be there is not the farmer which an hon Member has in mind, but certainly there is a farmer on this committee In fact, in appointing this committee, we took good care to see that this must be a committee which should be able to do justice to the problem that has been entrusted to it, and I hope that it will do it

Shri Ranga. Yes, one out of five

Shri Tangamani: Who is the farmer in the committee?

Shri A. P. Jain: These are all short-term solutions The ultimate solution of the problem lies in increasing our production

But before I come to that point, I would like to deal, by way of parenthesis, with the question that has been raised by Shri M. R Masani. He told me that he has got an engagement, and he will find it difficult to be in the House after six o' clock, and so, I would like to deal with the question of co-operative farming, in preference to certain other questions with which I propose to deal later

One question which has been raised by Shri M R Masani and others is 'Why am I so enthusiastic, almost made, after co-operative farming?' My answer is a very simple one This House has approved of the Plan, and the Plan has specifically laid down that co-operative farming must be developed It must be the future pattern of farming in this country And by co-operative farming, the planners mean not the co-operative services, but the pooling of land, the joint working of agricultural operations

Shri Ranga: But the Plan has not said that it should be the future pattern of agriculture in this country

Shri A. P. Jain: That is my interpretation That certainly is what the Plan has said

Shri Ranga: It has not said so

Shri A. P. Jain: And I have to carry out the Plan

Shri Ranga. It also says that the present economy should be protected

Shri A. P. Jain: It is my duty to carry out what has been laid down More than that, I am a believer in co-operative farming Even apart from the Plan, I would like that co-operative farming must be a success in this country

Shri M R. Masani has spoken of Russia, he has spoken of Poland, and he has spoken of another country, I forget which

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): Yugoslavia

An Hon. Member: U S A

Shri A. P. Jain: That is confusing the issue I have declared more than once in this House that the type of co-operative farming which we have in mind has no bearing with the collective farming in the USSR

The USSR collective farms are factories, based on mechanisation, they are gigantic in size, there the farmer loses his individuality We have no idea of copying those types of farms In fact, we do not want to copy anything We want to develop a pattern of our own

Shri Ranga: That is why we sent a delegation to China

Shri A P. Jain: Of course, China has some lessons to teach us Our team went to China, but the Chinese co-operative farming is very different from the Russian collective farming

They have divided co-operative farming into three classes The first is the category of mutual aid teams where the services are co-operativised Then, there is co-operative farming that is the middle stage of co-operative farming Lastly there is the advanced collective farming

In the first stage of what they call mutual aid teams, they only place the services on a co-operative basis, that is, the supplies, the sales etc In the mutual aid stage, the production is not co-operative production In the second stage, while the rights of the individuals in the land contributed are maintained, the agricultural practices, however, are worked on a co-operative basis In the third stage, individual property is eliminated

Now, what we have in mind is to have a fairly small co-operative, where the farmers may have intimate knowledge of one another, where they expand beyond themselves, co-operate and work together After all, man does not live by bread alone or for himself The higher the form of social organism, we co-operate with others We must adjust ourselves with others, and we must do something for the others, while others must do something for us The entire human structure is based on that That is a higher form of social organisation

Three points have been raised by my friend Shri Masani He asked will the co-operative farming increase production? My answer is yes, it will (*Some Hon Members* No) In India no less than sixty to seventy per cent, and in some States eighty per cent, of the holdings are uneconomic holdings, holdings of an acre or an acre and a half or two acres or three acres These uneconomic holdings do not provide full employment either for the farmer or for his implements or his cattle

Shri Ranga But does Government provide any employment to him? He finds it himself

Shri A P Jain. That is hardly a relevant interruption

Shri Ranga Why? You cannot provide anything to me I provide for myself

Mr Speaker: Let him proceed

Shri A P. Jain. In my part of the country a good pair of bullocks can command anything between eight and ten acres Surely, a holding of one, one and a half or two acres or even five acres does not provide full employment for a pair of bullocks A man cannot afford to have a pair of bullocks in a holding which does not provide full engagement for a plough The question is can these uneconomic holdings ever become profitable? My friend Shri Murthy has given a very fitting reply The only solution for these small holdings is to convert them into co-operative farms when sufficient finances may be available to them, they can avail of the technical advice and produce more

The second criterion which he laid down was whether it is a socially desirable change I have already answered it It is a socially desirable change It is a higher form of social and human organisation

And, lastly, he asked can it be done voluntarily? I could never believe that Shri Masani thinks in such static terms, that human nature is going to remain static for all time to come

Shri M. R Masani. We are talking of our time.

Shri A P. Jain: We are living in a dynamic society, in fact in a revolutionary age when so many changes are taking place

Shri B S Murthy: In an atomic age

Shri A P Jain. The very fact that co-operation is becoming more and more successful in so many other forms of our economic activities encourages me to believe that co-operative farming is going to be successful He said that the Patil Delegation has laid down certain targets and the laying down of targets by itself means compulsion, because "if the people are to co-operate voluntarily, how can you lay down targets?" I was simply surprised to hear this If we accept what Mr Masani said it would mean that in a democratic State there can be no planning' Because, all planning is based on fixing targets Today we have fixed certain targets for industry Shri Masani knows the industries a little too well Does he say that it is useless to lay down targets for textile or cement? We have said that so much cloth should be produced The textile mills are in private hands Does he mean that it was wrong of us to have laid down targets for it? For cement we have laid down certain targets It is a private enterprise All

[Shri A. P Jain]

planning, whether it be democratic or any other type of planning, has to be based on fixing targets It means we shall have to make efforts and try to persuade the people and by persuasion bring them into co-operatives

I know there are differences of opinion about co-operatives, and there are difficulties And I know that some of my colleagues in the States do not believe in co-operatives And that is a great hurdle

Shri Dasappa: Can you say how many of these co-operative farms have succeeded?

Shri A. P. Jain: Not many, I must confess But co-operation by itself has not succeeded in India so far We are going to create a new climate for co-operation and that new climate will help in running these farms successfully

In fact not one hon Member has ever answered the question which has been raised by my friend Shri B S Murthy He asked, how can you expect the owner of a quarter of an acre farm or half an acre farm to take to improved agricultural practices? In fact, in many cases he leases it out to the big farmer And, if you have to find a solution for this uneconomic farming there can be no other solution except co-operative farming That is my belief and that is my faith

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareli) What will you do with the caste system?

Shri A. P. Jain: In this House we are all sitting side by side, a Parsi, a Jain, a Hindu, a Muslim, a Scheduled caste and a Harijan and others We are all sitting here together and we work co-operatively

Shri B. S. Murthy: We are going to outcaste castes

Shri A. P. Jain: Now, I have one with co-operative farming

I come to the question of production I know that the real solution of the food problem is to increase production Without increase in production we cannot solve the food problem. Has the farmer played his part? After all the Ministry is very insignificant. It can play only a secondary part It can only assist the farmer The real work has to be done by the man who works in the field, by the man behind the plough and I dare say that the man behind the plough has played his part and played his part very nobly

Shri Feroze Gandhi: That means the chamar The man behind the plough is the chamar

Shri A. P. Jain: The Brahmin never touches the plough and that is the tragedy of this country

An Hon Member: Very communal

Shri A. P. Jain: Figures of production, however much they may be challenged, prove this fact I have got the figures of production from the year 1949 up to last year In 1951-52, the production of foodgrains and cereals was 51 million tons In 1952-53, it rose to 58 million tons, in 1953-54, it rose to 68 million tons, in 1954-55, it went down to 66 6 million tons and in 1955-56, it went down again to about 65 million tons This year, in 1956-57 it has gone up to 68 6 million tons That is very nearly the production of the record year, 1953-54 That is not a small achievement, Sir

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur) Since then there have been 20 million more mouths to feed

Shri A P. Jain. Many hon Members have answered that point, only the hon Member may not have been present to follow that I have also answered the question that other prices have also risen

Now, Sir, the total production of all cereals and pulses this year is 68 586 million tons and there has been an increase of 6 1 per cent. as compared to the production of last year The net increase has been of the order of a little over 2 5 million tons

The production of sugarcane this year has gone up by 12·8 per cent. from 6 million tons in 1955-56 to 6·8 million tons in 1956-57. And, oilseeds have gone up by 5·7 per cent. from 5·7 million tons in 1955-56 to 6 million tons in 1956-57. According to provisional estimates, the production of cotton has gone up by eighteen per cent. In the case of jute the increase has been relatively small. This is by no means a record of which any Ministry should be ashamed of.

Under the Second Plan, we have provided for a total increase of 15·5 million tons over the Plan period. That works out to three million tons per year. In the last years of the Plan it should be more than in the earlier years. But, even in the year of 1955-56 as against the planned increase of three million tons, the actual increase has been 3·6 million tons. We have laid great emphasis on the Grow More Food schemes and the total production proposed to be achieved under the Second Plan is 12·4 million tons under these schemes. That only includes major irrigation works.

The hon. Members are already aware of what the schemes are that come under the GMF scheme. There are schemes of minor irrigation and soil conservation—they are permament schemes. The yearly schemes are the provision of improved seed, manures, fertilisers, etc. we decided to build what I may call the hard core of the agricultural production and we have selected certain parts of the GMF schemes for intensive working during the period of the next three years. The first part of it is the utilisation of the irrigation potential already developed. It is true that we have not been able to fully utilise the irrigation potential which has already been developed but experience of the past shows that it takes quite a few years for the potential to be effectively utilised. In the case of tube wells it is generally three to five years. The major irrigation works take sometimes even more. But, we propose to make an intensive effort to utilise this potential at as early a date as possible.

Shri Goray: Will you please indicate the ways in which you will do it?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have just started that scheme in the first year of the Plan.

The second scheme which we have undertaken is the seed multiplication farms. We have provided that in each of the community development and national extension service blocks, there will be one seed farm, for producing nucleus seed, of 25 acres. Each of these farms will have a small storage. Some of these farms have already come up and others are in the process. This scheme has been placed on a working footing.

During the course of the next three years, we have decided to renovate the entire seed of wheat and paddy and also of jowar. The production of hybrid maize is a rather complicated process which takes a little longer time. We have set up a special section in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute which is working on by hybrid maize. We have also set up five regional centres for this purpose.

We know that in the present context of the difficult foreign exchange position, we cannot afford to import more of fertilisers. We have reconciled ourselves to that situation.

18 hrs.

We have, therefore, prepared a scheme for the intensified preparation of compost and green manures. We have also prepared a scheme for the utilisation of nightsoils, and assistance is being given by the Centre to State Governments to have the compost prepared from the nightsoil in all the villages having a population of 2,000 and more. This, certainly, is a time consuming process, because you have to convert crores of farmers to take to the preparation of compost and green manure. I know that ultimately this scheme is going

[Shri A. P Jain]

to yield results, but it will take a little time and I cannot say that immediately it is going to show spectacular results

Shri Dasappa: What about towns?

Shri A. P. Jain: Towns also are covered All habitations with a population of more than 2,000 are covered

We have also established intimate co-ordination between the community development activities and the agricultural activities Unfortunately until recently there was not much of co-ordination, but, of late, at the Centre we have been able to work out a scheme which has brought about a considerable amount of co-ordination

It has been accepted by the Ministry of Community Development that the main activity of the blocks is going to be intensification of agricultural production At the Mussoorie Conference, a practical scheme to give effect to this policy was worked out I hope that with this increasing co-ordination it will be possible to step up agricultural production

A point has been raised about our import programme A large number of Members have, either directly or in a somewhat slant way, hinted that we are consuming foreign exchange in the import of food I am not in favour of importing food It is unfortunate that an agricultural country like ours should be importing food That, Sir, is only temporary Nonetheless, I want to clear one misunderstanding that seems to prevail not only among the Members but among those who claim to be eminent economists and know the foreign exchange matters intimately

The foreign exchange component, that is the foreign exchange which we have to pay for the import of foodgrains is only Rs 46 crores, which is less than the foreign exchange which we utilise in two weeks' time, that is, agricultural foodgrains are only consuming as much of foreign exchange as we spend in less than two weeks.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Please give the break-up

Shri A. P. Jain: I might clarify the position, because my friend Shri Thirumala Rao has some doubts about it We are importing rice from Burma For that we have to pay in terms of sterling Normally we are importing about five lakh tons of rice which costs about Rs 25 crores.

Shri V. P. Nayar. How much are we importing now?

Shri A. P. Jain: I said that we are importing five lakh tons which cost Rs 25 crores The import of wheat is mostly done from the United States of America under PL480 We have the option paymg either in dollars or in rupees, the payment is spread over a number of years Obviously, we are going to pay in terms of rupees and, therefore, it does not involve any foreign exchange Any commodity which we buy under 480 does not mvolve any foreign exchange But, there is one clause under our agreement with America, and it is that we have to import for our normal consumption from sources outside 480 Our normal import has been assessed at 5 5 lakh tons per year Out of this 5 50 lakh tons we import about 1 5 lakh tons under PL665 and the balance of 4 00 lakh tons has to be imported from Australia which, on an average, costs us about Rs 16 crores or Rs 17 crores So, these two together with the freight that we have to pay come to less than Rs 50 crores

Hon Member, Dr Nayar, very correctly said that that control would mean disaster for this country By controls, I mean compulsory procurement and rationing Of course, we are havmg some sort of control on movement and on advances of credit. I am excluding those kinds of control from the control I am referring to.

Actually what we need is not control on food, but control on birth Hon Member, Shri Goray, rightly said that we are increasing at the rate of 50 lakhs a year An hon Member said the other day "We are increasing at 50 lakhs a year, but babies live on milk" I would like remind him that an equivalent babies which live on mother's milk, but there are an equivalent number of babies shift from mother's milk to foodgrains Our problem is increased to that extent Unless some solution is found by some sort of family planning, this problem would be a recurring problem, namely, more mouths to feed

Mr Goray also referred to soil erosion It is a very important thing Soil erosion is one of the major ills of our agriculture Our land has been eroded for thousands of years and nobody has taken care of it It is for the first time that we have established a board for the conservation of soil Our difficulty is that we do not have the trained personnel for it We have set up institutions for giving training We are also working certain experimental schemes We have also done some work in soil conservation, but I must confess that the work we have done is not enough in comparison with the work that we need to do We have, however gained valuable experience Particularly in the case of dry crops, where there are no means of irrigation, contour bunding is a very beneficial thing I fully realise the importance of this matter and I can only assure hon Members that I will leave no stone unturned to prevent soil erosion

Shri Guha raised the question about Calcutta He said Calcutta should become the responsibility of the Centre, so far as food is concerned I am glad that he did not say that Calcutta should become absolutely the responsibility of the Centre We have been assisting the State Government to meet the requirements of Calcutta and I think if Mr Guha would talk to Dr Roy, he will not repeat his request again For his information, I might say that we are meeting cent per cent the need of wheat in Calcutta and we have also of late supplied some special quantities of rice

An hon Member, I believe it was Shri Naushir Bharucha, raised the question of Bombay He said that people are eating smuggled wheat in Bombay because the imported wheat was of bad quality I was somewhat surprised that an hon Member of this House should be trying to justify smuggling in Bombay If smuggling in Bombay is going on, it is a blot on us, the administration

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I rise to a point of order The hon Minister said that I was trying to justify smuggling I did nothing of the kind

Shri A. P. Jain: I am very glad that the hon Member did not try to justify smuggling I am only saying that it is reprehensible

Shri Naushir Bharucha: He is attributing to me that I am trying to justify smuggling

Shri A. P Jain: No (*Interruption*)

We have been meeting the requirements of Bombay from imported wheat cent per cent for a fairly long time There are certain classes of fastidious persons who want to eat Khandwa wheat, smuggled wheat I have no sympathy with them I do not mind what price they pay The people, the labourers, workers, are eating imported wheat which is one of the cheapest in the country, which is being issued from the Central stocks at Rs 14 a maund, including gunny bag, naked wheat Rs 13-8-0 There is nothing wrong about the quality of the wheat and it is being consumed all over the world

The hon Member Shri Ramam suggested that the Government should enter the market and buy stocks at the time of the harvest It is a good suggestion I have been thinking of it. I hope that by the next harvest, I will be able to work out a scheme I

[Shri A. P Jain]

would like it to be voluntary, not compulsory procurement I hope that we shall be able to work out a reasonably good scheme whereby we may eliminate the middleman who has caused us many difficulties in the past.

Summing up the position, I fully share the sentiments of my friends who have advocated the cause of the farmer, that he should get a fair price, that the Government should step in when the prices get low and we should not depress the prices so far as the farmer is concerned Nonetheless, trade has played a malevolent part—a definitely malevolent part They have been trying to hoard stocks, they have been trying to raise prices Even today, when the southern zone has been formed, there is want of rice in Kerala But, trade is not sending rice from the coastal districts of Andhra to the south We have recommended to the Railways and the Railways are prepared to place sufficient wagons at their disposal What they are waiting for

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it not a fact that recently Shri Thima Reddy, the Minister in charge of Agriculture stated that Andhras are not able to export any rice because of lack of wagons? How can the Minister accuse Andhra as hoarding all these grains?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have been to the coastal districts I have been to Hyderabad I have called the Railway authorities and I have discussed the whole thing I have examined the problem of availability of wagons Wagons are available Trade is not sending They want to raise the price by withholding the stocks

An Hon. Member: Let us deal with them

Shri A. P. Jain: We shall have to deal wih them While our policy is clear that we do not want to depress the prices so far as the agriculturist is concerned unless he enters into anti-social activities, at the same time, we will do everything that lies in our power to curb hoarding and speculative tendencies of trade which has been responsible for this upsetting of the market and the rising prices I hope the House will assist me in overcoming anti-social activities

Some Hon. Members: Surely

Shri Sonavane (Sholapur—Reserved Sch Castes) Government have been given powers Are they using them?

Shri A. P. Jain: We are going to use them

An Hon Member: May I ask a question

Some Hon. Members: No questions

Mr Speaker: Need I put any of the cut motions to the vote of the House?

Shri Parulekar: Cut motion No 819

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I would request you to put cut motion No 25, Failure to arrest rise in the prices of foodgrains

Shri Yadav (Barabanki) My cut motions 197 and 198 may be put

Mr. Speaker: I will put them one after the other

The question is.

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Pages 741-748) be reduced by Rs 100 (Failure to arrest rise in the prices of foodgrains)

Those in favour will say Aye

Some Hon. Members: Aye

Mr. Speaker: Those against will say No

Some Hon. Members: No

Mr. Speaker: The Noes have it

Some Hon. Members: The Ayes have it

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members may kindly rise in their seats.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Let the bell be rung.

Mr. Speaker: What is this cut motion No 25 Let me see.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It is a very important matter

Mr. Speaker: Failure to arrest rise in the prices of food-grains. Hon Members are anxious to have a division?

Some Hon. Members: Yes

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Let the lobbies be cleared Let us have a division Hon Members will have to get back to their seats.

The Lok Sabha divided

Ayes· 23 Noes· 80

Division No. 6] **[18·19 hrs**

AYES

Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Chavan, Shri D.R
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Dasgupta, Shri B
Dige, Shri
Gaikwad, Shri B K
Gupta, Shri Sadhan
Iyer, Shri Easwara
Jadhav, Shri
Katti, Shri D A
Kodiyan, Shri
Kumbhar, Shri
Mahagaonkar, Shri
Mullick, Shri B C
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nayar, Shri V P
Parulekar, Shri
Patil, Shri Balasaheb
Patil Shri Nana
Supakar, Shri
Tangamani, Shri
Valvi, Shri
Warior, Shri

NOES

Achint Ram, Lala
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah
Anjanappa, Shri
Arumugham, Shri R S
Bangshi Thakur, Shri
Basappa, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Birbal Singh, Shri
Bose, Shri P C
Chaturvedi, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Dasappa, Shri
Das, Shri K K
Das, Shri Shree Narayan
Deb, Shri N M
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Dr P S
Dindod, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M L
Gandhi, Shri Peroze
Heda, Shri
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A P.
Jain, Shri M C
Jangde, Shri
Joshi, Shri A C
Karmarkar, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kayal Shri P N
Kedaria Shri C M
Krishnappa Shri M V
Lachhi Ram Shri
Labiri, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Maiti Shri N B
Malviya, Shri K B
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur Shri M D
Melkote, Dr
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Misra, Shri R R
Murthy, Shri B S
Nanjappa, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri
Narayana Samy Shri
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Onkar Lal, Shri
Pillai, Shri Thanu
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rajiah, Shri
Raman, Shri Pattabhi
Ramaswamy, Shri K S
Ram Subhag Singh Dr
Rangarao Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sahodrabai Shrimati
Samanta, Shri S C
Samantsinhar, Dr
Sanganna Shri
Sarhadi Shri A S
Sekhu, Shri
Sharma, Shri D C
Shrivananjappa, Shri
Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Snatak, Sri Nardeo
Somawanc, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T
Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Tewari Shri Dwarikanath
Thirumala Rao, Shri
Tiwari, Shri R S
Tulsram, Shri
Tyabji, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vedakumari, Kumari M.
Wadiwa Shri

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100 (Food situation in the country specially in certain parts of Maharashtra)."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker The question is:

"That the Demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100 (Credit facilities to agriculturists).".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1 (Failure to adopt adequate and appropriate measures in advance for avoiding the food crisis)".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the other cut motions to vote.

All the cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the Demands to vote. They have to be put to vote in two groups. With respect to Demands Nos. 42, 46 and 118, some amount has already been voted upon at an earlier stage by this House, whereas the others are fresh Demands on which no vote has taken place yet.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of Demands Nos. 42, 46 and 118.".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of the following heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof, namely Demands Nos. 42, 44, 45, 116 and 117.".

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND No. 42—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,60,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' ".

DEMAND No. 43—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,76,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Forest' ".

DEMAND No. 44—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,67,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Agriculture' ".

DEMAND No 45—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services' ".

DEMAND No. 46—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,47,59,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' ".

DEMAND No. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,68,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests' ".

DEMAND No. 117—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,15,44,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Purchase of Food-grains' ".

DEMAND No. 118—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,14,82,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' ".

18-23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 31st July, 1957.

DAILY DIGEST

[*Tuesday, 30th July, 1957*]

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PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE 5928

A copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation on the Tenth World Health Assembly held in Geneva in May, 1957 was laid on the Table

Subject	Columns

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 5929-30

Shri Sonavane called the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the fall in production in Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., and Narsing Girji Mills Ltd., Sholapur and the effect thereof on the Government investments and on labour.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo) made a statement in regard thereto

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 5930-6094

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture concluded. The Demands were voted in full.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, 31ST JULY, 1957—

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Irrigation and Power